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ANNE,

Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c.

Are humbly dedicated,

These Chirurgical WORKS

OF

One of Her MAJESTY's

Most Loyal Subjects, and

Ancient Navy-Chirurgions,

John Moyle, Sen.

TO THE
READER.

SInce it hath been the good Fortune of my Chirurgus Marinus, to meet with so kind Reception in the World, especially among Sea-Chirurgions, for whose Use I chiefly intended it: I now determined to second it with this Experienced Chirurgion, which I design for the Use of all young Chirurgions, especially those that Practice at Land. And in both of them I aim at the general Good of all Her Majesty's Subjects, Soldiers and Seamen, that may

happen to be wounded or diseased, so as to need the Chirurgion's skilful Help.

Now in the writing of these two Books since my Exit from the Sea, I thought I would still do Her Majesty and my Country Service voluntarily; and (in this Way) equivalently Benefit my Fellow-Subjects, as if I were now actually imployed in the Post that I have for many Years served in; and from which I am now acquitted, (being aged) and otherways cared for by the Government, (God bless Her Majesty.)

'Tis probable some that read me, may be better Proficients in this Noble Art than my self, whom I do not presume to instruct, but to such I ever give Place: Yet

the

the reading of me, can do them no harm, but 'tis possible may put them in mind of some Things which (I will not say they did not know, but) perhaps they may not think of. But others of less Experience, who desire farther Knowledge in Surgery, 'tis to them that I expose my Skill: And to such (I am confirmed) my Book will be welcome; and they will find it sure and experimented Surgery, and that may be trusted to.

I have here digested the most important Things of Chirurgery in Six distinct Tractates; *and each of them again I have disposed into peculiar* Chapters, *according as the Subject Matter requires. And I have couched all in as few Pages as possible,*

knowing that to be most acceptable to an ingenious Reader: Yet I hope I have made every thing as full and intelligible as necessary. You see, I have not acquired the flosculous Encomiums of other Pens to set it out; do you but vouchsafe to give it the impartial Reading, and the Book will speak for it self. If it advantageth you, and conduceth to your healing of the Wounded and Diseased more dextrously, then I have my End: And so I wish you Happiness.

Westminster,
Decemb. 25.
1702.

John Moyle, *Sen.*

THE EXPERIENCED *CHIRURGION.*

Chirurgery, its Definition.

IN the more ſtrict Termination, Chirurgery is that Part of Curing which is exerciſed on the external Parts of the Human Body; and on the Internal, as far as the Hand, or Inſtrument, or external Medicine may operate. But Reaſon dictates, and Neceſſity often requires, and the Practice of the Ancients exemplifies a farther Latitude. That is, (the Phyſician being lacking) the Chirurgion may rightfully exhibit to

his Patient ſuch internal Means as he knows will conduce to the effecting of his Chirurgical Cures. Howbeit, in dangerous Affects, ſuch as Pluritic Impoſtumes and Penetrating Wounds; although the Chirurgion may know well, yet if the Phyſician can be had, it is more ſafe to take his Advice, which will render your Endeavours the more warrantable. Now, foraſmuch as in the Wars, Wounds and Fractures would have required the firſt Place in Order, to be treated of; yet at other times, other Affects are more frequent; as *Apoſtemes* and *Ulcers*; with which, according to the Order in the Title Page, I will begin my Tract; and I will ſpeak of the others (fully) at laſt.

TRACT.

TRACT. I.

Teacheth the Cure of Preternatural Tumors and Ulcers.

CHAP. I.

Of an Erisypelas Tumor or Ulcer.

A Tumor is a Preternatural Swelling or Rising in any Part of the Body, by reason of some certain Humour, offending either in Quantity or Quality, (chiefly the latter.) *A Tumor defined.*

And an Ulcer is generated (generally) from one of them Tumors suppurated, and broke, (or opened;) and sometimes from a Wound of an ill Disposition, or long uncured. *An Ulcer defined.*

Now the Humid Part of the Body (or Mass of Blood) is made up of four different Humours; *Choler*, that answers the fiery Element in Nature; and *San-*

guis, that repreſents the *Aereal*; and *Phlegma*, the Turgid Aquaous Part; and *Melancholy*, the more Grumous and Earthy Subſtance.

Whilſt theſe Humours remain in that due Meaſure and Temper, that Nature aſſigned them, ſo long is the Body in Health.

But when *Plethory* abounds, or *Cacochymia* affects any one or more of them, then is the Body craſie.

And Nature now endeavours to extrude what is Noxious, through the extern Parts; whence ariſeth *Apoſtemes*, and afterwards *Ulcers*, or *Fiſtula's*; (if the Tumor can not, or is not ſafe to be diſcuſſed at firſt.)

Now this *Eriſypelas* is raiſed from the Cholerick or Igneal Part of the Blood, but ſeldom ſo ſimply, but that the *Sanguin*, or ſome other Humour is in ſome degree or other complicated with it. 'Tis called alſo *Herpes*; and St. *Anthony*'s *Fire*, the *Shingles*, and *Tetters* are Species of it. It affecteth the *Cutis*, and ſubjacent *Muſcules*. Its Colour is of a ſhining yellowiſh Red; it burns with Heat, and by reaſon of the fervid *Serum*, a *Phlyctena* ariſe: According as the Humours are eſteemed to be mixed that generate this, and all other Tumors, (that are Humoral;) ſo the Ancients have named

named them, giving Preheminence to the Humour that moſt abounds; as, *Eryſipelas Phlegmonoides*, or *Phlegmon Eryſipelatoides*, and ſo of the reſt, whether *Pituitous* or *Schyrrous*.

As to the Cure.

Cure. You muſt make plentiful Phlebotomy, and purge off the Cholerick *Serum*, by proper Chologogues; to minorate and contemperate the Redundancy, and Effervescency of the Blood, ever mix with each Doſe of your Cathartic, *Calomel gr.* x. or more if requiſite of Electuaries. That if *Cariocoſtinum*, ℥ß. at a time, repeating twice a Week whilſt the Humour hath left ebulliting and becomes ſedate. Or this;

℞. *Rhab. Mechoacan. Turbith. Diagrid. ana* ℥j. *Cynamon. Glycyrrhizæ. Succ. & Macer. Sem. Cytr. Contuſ. ana* ℥j. *digerantur add. Spir. Vin. q. ſ. f. Tinctura. doſ. a.* ℥j. ß. *ad* ℥ij.

As to Pills theſe following are excellent.

℞. *Pil. Rudii. Cochiæ. ex. duob. ana* ℥ß. *Calomel.* ℥j. *miſce. f. Maſſ. doſ. a.* ℥ß. *ad* ℈ij.

Theſe are very effectual, if repeated each other Day. Let

Let not your Local Applications be Oleous or Unctuous at first, nor yet Repercussive: But rather such as will discuss or resolve, and that will aperite the Pores of the *Cutis*, to make way for the Humour to exhale through them.

A Fomentation of *Spir. Vin.* camphorated, is of good Use here: Let it be bathed well in, or stuped well with Linnen Stupes wrung out of the same very warm.

Have a care of Emplasters, unless it be only *Diapalma* malaxed with *Acet. Vin.* but if it happen in the Face, this will not be permitted neither: In other Parts it may, and if ulcerated *ung. Diapompholigos* may be spread on *Pledgits* and applied, but not on the Face.

Aq. Tepid. vel Oximel. is very fit to bathe it withal; and then let the Emplaster above-mentioned be applied, above and about the *Erysipelas*, as an Intercipient to defend from a farther Defluxion of the Humour. But on the Part it self Linen Stupes wet in the Fomentation of *Spir. Vin.* and *Camphor.* are the best of all Means whatever: And (as a *Succedaneum*) the following Fomentation is highly approved.

℞. *Pulv. Myrrh.* ℥ij. *Sacch.* ℔ ℥j. *Camph. Opii. ana* ʒij. *Troch. alb. Rhaf.* ℥ß. *Spir. Vini.*

Vini. aq. Sambuc. ana ℥vi. *misce, f. Fomentatio.* This (as the other) is to be applied warm with Linen Stupes.

Pulv. Calcis, strowed on the *Erysipelas*, and brown Paper applied over it, cures at the beginning, if but Superficial.

Ol. Ceræ. is an excellent Embrocation.

It will be worth while, if I give you one Observation on this Matter.

Observation on an Eryſipelas on the Face.

A St. *Anthony's Fire* happened on a Gentlewoman's Face; (she was about forty Years old) the Head and Face were tumified and inflamed extremely, and the Eyes closed up; and it spread it self still farther about the Neck and Throat, and became Rough and Phlyctenous, and was of a red and yellowish Colour. I first breathed a Vein, and repeated it more than twice in the Cure.

And then I made an Emollient and Discussive Enametic, and ordered it to be exhibited twice or thrice in the time of Cure, which operated well, and made a notable Revulsion of the Humour; it was this:

℞. *Herb.* ʒ *Emollient. ana M. j. flor. Rosar. Sambuc. Melilot. ana Pugil.* ij. *Sem. Carui. Fenicul. dulc. ana* ℥iij. *Bacc. Laur. Junip. ana* ℥ij. *coque in aq. font.*

font. ℔iij. *Colat.* ij. *add. Ol. Chamo.* ℥ij. *Exhib.*

This worked well, and drew down and expelled abundance of Cholerick *Serum.*

I enjoyned likewiſe a ſpare and cooling Diet, as Water-Grewel, *Aq. Hord. &c.* and ſometimes I purged the Patient (being a Phyſician was not retained) with the Infuſion of *Rhub. & Senna.* in ℥iiij. of which I mixt *Syr. Roſar. ſolutiv.* ℥j. *ſ.* Theſe Things did a great deal of good.

Then as to outward Means, I proceeded as follows.

℞. *Sap. Caſtit.* ℥ß. *fol. Salviæ. M. ſ. coque in aq. font.* ℔ ij. *f. Fomentatio.*

With this I ſtuped the Part well, for ſome time together with a Linen Sindon. Then I anointed the *Eriſipelas* all over with this following *Enchriſta.*

℞. *Ceræ. alb. Ol. Roſar. diſol. ſimul.*

This I applied with a Feather. Then I put fine Linnen Clothes lightly over the Face and affected Parts; by which Method uſing it twice a Day, I cured my Patient in nine Days time; at what time

time the Tumor and Inflammation were wholly discussed.

Now you must not endeavour the Suppuration of such Cholerick Ailments, but must resolve and discuss them if possible.

Yet if notwithstanding your Endeavours, it will ulcerate, (or rather first apostemate) then you must handle it as the *Phlegmon* in the following Chapter.

But if the *Phlyctænæ* run their scalding Humour, and exulcerate all about the Superficies of the Part, you may besides what is taught already, dress with *ung. nutritum*, or *Tutiæ*, or this following.

℞. *Pulv. Tutiæ. Troch. alb. Rhas. ana* ℥j. *ß. Plumb. ust. Cerus. ana* ℥j. *Camph.* ℈j. *Sevi. Angini.* ℥iij. *f. Liniment.*

This dries and heals these Ulcers excellently, as the stuping alayeth the Inflammation.

This following is well approved likewise.

℞. *Pulv. Tutiæ. Troch. alb. Rhas. Lithrag. Aur. Myrrh. Elect. ana* ℥j. *ß. flos. Sulph.* ℥. *ß. Sarcocol.* ℈j. *alb. ovor. q. s. misce, f. Liniment.*

If

If there be Ulcers, let this be applied with Pledgits of Lint, and let it be likewise used on Linen Clothes and laid over the Pledgits.

Bathing and Sweating are much approved also in this Cure; and a Decoction of *Sarsa* and *Guaicum* to drink.

And *Spir. Vitriol.* in all the Drink, is very prevalent, as many Drops in each Dose as will make the Drink pleasantly tart.

If an *Erysipelas* should happen in a Wound or Ulcer where the Bone is bare, it would be exceeding dangerous, as also if by unfit Medicines and Management, it should mortifie, it would be dangerous likewise; and then must be treated as a Gangreen. Therefore see you look well to it at first, as I have here shewed. Herpes, Shingles and Tetters you may touch lightly, with *Ol. Vitriol. vel Sulphur, per Campanam*, with the end of your Probe armed with Lint. In these Affects this is the surest of all outward Means.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of a Phlegmon or Inflammation.

A *Phlegmon* riſeth from the Diſtemper of the Sanguin Part of the Maſs of Blood; that anſwers the Air in the Great *Coſmus*; yet not ſo ſincere, but that ſome other Humour (and oftenеſt Choler) is depraved with it, cauſing a Dyſcracy in the Body, and a receding from its priſtine Conſtitution.

And this Inſalubrity of the Humours, Nature endeavours to expel, ſometimes in the Glandulous, and ſometimes in other Parts of the Body; and being the *Sanguin* Humour is predominant, there is a Tumour collected, called a *Phlegmon*, or (as I ſaid before) *Phlegmon Eryſipelatoides*.

Now by whatever Means this Humour came to be vitiated, yet ſo it is, that it floweth to ſome certain Part where it extravaſates; and ſtill more coacervates, and makes up an Abſceſs. And this *Conglobatim* augmenting and ſtretching the Part beyond its due Boundary, becomes painful, and at laſt inflameth, and from the Stagnation of the Humour in that Part, it putrifies and apoſtemates,

ſtemates, and when broken or opened it becomes an Ulcer: But firſt, it ſometimes makes it ſelf ſo large a Baſis, that it takes up the moſt Part of the Brawn of an Arm, or Thick of a Thigh, or other Part in a great meaſure.

If this Tumour is ſuperficial, it ſoon cometh to a Cone.

But if it lie deep among the Interſtices of the Muſcules, or if it be not rightly handled, then the Abſceſtuous Matter may corrupt the Bone, or may gangreen; or at leaſt it will be long ere it will make any particular Cone, or Eminency, outwardly; only the Tumour and Inflammation of the Part will be all a-like for a long time.

Sometimes it happens that from Blows or Falls, or other extern Violencies, the Blood extravaſates and putrifies, and at laſt the Part Apoſtemates: But this Tumifaction, I ſhall ſpeak of among Contuſions.

Now theſe Humoral Tumors have four times, *viz.*

The *Beginning*, *Increaſe*, *State* and *Declination*.

Theſe each require its peculiar Intention, and Variety of Medicines are to be uſed.

In the Beginning (if the Tumor be ſmall and ſuperficial, and not malignant, nor

nor in an Emunctory) then Discutients are fit to be used, for it must if possible be resolved; and not suffered to apostemate.

To perform this Intention, let Phlebotomy be plentifully celebrated, to abate the Plethory of the fermenting Humour: And let *Lenient Aperitives* be administred inwardly to contemperate the viciated Quality of the Blood; and to expel the noxious Humours that way.

This following is of good Use.

℞. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Crem. Tart.* ℥j. *misce, f. Bol.*

Or,

℞. *Infusio Rhub. Sena. ana* ℥iij. *in aq. com.* ℥vj. *Colat. add. Syr. Rosar. Sol.* ℥j. *f. Haust.*

But as to the Tumour it self, where it gathereth and turgeth, and appeareth as it would apostemate, there apply Resolvents, (for I like not Repellents at any time) and such as by effectual Discussion will effect this *Propositum*; together with what you exhibit inwardly.

One

One of the beſt that is at this Day known in the World is this following.

℞. *Spir. Vin. q. v. Camph. q. ſ. diſſol.*

Bathe the Part with this for a good while together, and often, and as warm as poſſibly can be ſuffered.

'Tis like ſome will think this incongruous, that a hot Spirit ſhould be applied to a hot Tumor to reſolve it. But believe Experience: I know it to be the beſt in Nature, in this and all other Inflammations whatever. Let it be ſtuped well in with Linen Sindons.

Then apply this *Cataplaſma.*

℞. *Herb. Alſin. Piſt. Axung. Ovin. Mel. Angl. ana q. ſ. Lac. vaccin. & aq. Plantag. Bulliant omn. ſimul. add. Micæ Pan. alb. f. Catapl.*

This both extinguiſheth the Heat and eaſeth the Pain and Reſolves. And above the Tumor apply a ſtrong Intercipient or Defenſive, to prevent a farther Defluxion of Humours to the Part.

℞. *Acet. Roſar.* ℥j. *Bol. ver.* ʒiij. *lap. Hematit.* ʒj. *Nuc. Cupreſ. Gallar. Cort. Granat. ana* ℥ß. *farin. fabar.* ℥j. *miſce, f. Catapl.*

Or

Or this,

℞. *Sang. Dracon. Thur. Maſtic. Bol. ver. q. v. alb. ov. Acet. Vin. q. ſ. Ol. Roſar. parum, f. mixtura.*

Sometimes I have uſed the following with good Succeſs.

℞. *Empl. Diapalm. de minio. ana partis equal. diſſol. cum acet. Vin. & Ol. Roſar. parum.* And apply it.

Any of theſe are very ſure Medicines to intercept a Flux of Humours.

Sometimes there may be occaſion for Scarification when the Inflammation is great.

As for Embrocation, that of *Ol. Laurin. & Anethum* is proper; but before you embrocate, it is expedient you foment well, either with the *Spir. Vin. Camphorat.* or with this following.

℞. *Rad. Irieos. Galing. fol. Rutæ Abrotan. flor. Chammo. Melilot. Sambuc. ana M. j. Sem. Aniſi. Carui. contuſ. ana ℥ß. coque in Aq. font.* ℔iiij. *Colat. add. Spir. Vin. comp.* ℔j. *f. Fomentatio.* And uſe it, and let it be repeated often.

Theſe

These Things are all, in order to cure a *Phlegmon* by Discussion. But if it will not be discussed in the Beginning, then in the Increase you must endeavour its Suppuration; thus,

Cataplasma Suppurans. ℞. *Rad. Lillior. alb. Altheæ. Pulp. Ficuum ana* ℥ij. *flor. Malv. Chamo. Sambuc. ana Pugil. duo. coque in Lac. vaccin. & Aq. font. simul, & cum Farin. fabar. q. s. f. Catapl.*

Or this,

℞. *Rad. Altheæ. Lillior. alb. ana* ij. *fol. Malv. Melitot. Violar. parietar. ana M. j. Fic.* N° 6. *coque in Lac. vaccin. ad Consist. veram Contunde omnia in Mortario. & trajice. Tum. add. Micæ Pan. alb.* ℥ij. *farin Sem. Lin.* ℥vj. *flor. Chamo. Melilot. ana* ℥j. *ß. coque rursum denique add. Axung Porc.* ℥ß. *Ol. Lillior. alb. Chamo. ana* ℥j. *Pulv. Croci.* ℥j. *f. Catapl.*

This apply often, till you have suppurated it sufficiently, then open it either by Incision or Caustic: But the former is best, and that before it be extraordinary ripe, for thereby you may prevent a Gangreen.

Having

Having thus done, mundifie it with, ℞. *Vin. alb. & Mel Rosar.* by Syringe, or otherwise; and after this you may heat it with *ung. Basilic. & Linimen. Arcei* mixed, and applied warm on Pledgits; over which apply *Empl. Diach. cum Gum.* to discuss what was not digested with the rest: So by this Method you will consummate your Cure.

CHAP. III.

Of an Oædema.

WHether *Phlegm* that represents the watery Element, or any of the other three Humours, they have both their Crass, and Tenuine Parts; the Tenuine Part of the whole Mass, is called *Serum*; and the *Serum* of this Pituitous Part, is called *Lympha*; and hath its peculiar Vessels called the *Lymphaductis*, that arise both from the Liver and the Joints, and carry this Liquid Juice to all the Parts that require it; (but more of this when I shall come to speak of the Dropsie.)

Now the Crass Part of this Pituitous Humour, if it hath a Measure of the Melancholy joined with it, (as com-

monly it hath) and both vitiated; there usually ariseth Strumous Tumours, or the Evil.

But if it self is only vitiated, then white Swellings, or *Oædema*, are generated; which are very slow in rising, and long ere they come to suppurate: But the more of *Sanguin*, that is comixed, the sooner they will amassate and maturate. The Tumor is soft, white, and pits, but not painful.

Now the Way to cure this *Oædematous Tumor*, is, first to purge off the Phlegmatick vitiated Humours; (this is the Physician's Business, but in his Absence yours) and if Melancholy be joined, fit your Catharticks for that also.

Cure. But take Notice, that of all Medicines, those made up with *Calomel*, are the best, as thus;

℞. *Pil. Rudii. ex duob. ana* ℥ij. *Calomel.* ℈ij. *misce, f. mass. Dos. a* ℥ss. *ad.* ℈ij. *Pil.*

Or,

Internal. ℞. *Electuar. è Succ. Rosar.* ℥ij. *Resin. Jalap.* ℈j. *Calomel. gr. xv. Spir. Sal. gut. xx. misce, f. Bolus.*

Or,

Or,

℞. *Decocti. Senæ. Ger.* ℥iij. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* ℥j. *extract. Elater. Gr. a* j. *ß. ad.* ij. *miſce, f. Hauſt.* To be taken in the Morning.

But before you give this, you muſt over Night exhibit the following *Bolus.*

℞. *Conſerv. Roſ. Rub.* ℥j. *Calomel gr. xv. miſce.*

Then in the Morning purge it off with the *Hauſtus*; and the vicious Humours will expel in abundance with it. Repeat theſe Things every fourth Day or whilſt there is Occaſion. And here the Diet of *Sarſa. & Guaiac.* is of excellent Uſe. But as to theſe inward Means, 'tis beſt to take the Phyſician's Advice.

But as to the Swelling it ſelf, (if in the beginning) uſe ſuch Medicines as will powerfully diſcuſs: For the Humour amaſſated, muſt be reſolved by Tranſpiration through the Pores of the *Cutis.* *External.*

Firſt let the Part be well ſtuped with warm *Spir. Vin.* and let it be iterated frequently: Or mix herewith *Sal. Fortie,*

and foment or bathe the Tumor well with it.

Then apply this resolving *Cataplasma.*

℞ *Far. Hord. fabar. Sem. Lini. Fenugr. ana* ℥j *flor. Chamo.* ℥*ſs. Coq. in Oximel. q. ſ. f. Catap.*

Or if *Empl. Diaſulphuris.* or *de Galb. Crocat.* be applied, either of them is effectual to diſcuſs theſe white Swellings: And you may help theſe Things, with decent Compreſſes, or laced Stockings, Sleeves or Trouzers, as the Part requires.

A ſtrong *Lixivium* of Wood-Aſhes is likewiſe none of the leaſt *Miniculums* in this Affect, if the Part be well, warm, and often bathed therewith.

But when the *Oædema* will not be diſcuſſed for all this, but ſtill coacerves and amaſſates, then muſt you in this its Increaſe change your reſolving Intention, and prefer the muturating of it, leſt it ſhould either indurate or corrupt the Bone under it; the beſt *Suppurative Cataplaſma* that I know of in this Caſe is this following.

℞. *Rad.*

℞. *Rad. Lillior. alb.* ℥iij. *Cep. ſub Cinerib. Coct.* ℥j. *pingues Ficus toſt.* N°. 6. *Summitat Althæe.* Mij. *Coq. Contuſ. ad. far. Tritic.* ℥j. *Lini* ℥j. *Axung. porcin.* ℥j. *Baſilic.* ℥j *Ol. Lillior. Vitel. Ovor. ana q. ſ. Croci.* ℥j. *miſce. f. Cataſ.* *Cataplaſma ſuppurans.*

This applied warm and changed often, is very powerful.

Then when it is ripened ſufficiently, you may open it either by Inciſion or Cauſtick; if the latter, the moſt uſual is that of *Lixivium Capital.* or ſometimes *Lap. Infernalis.*

Then deterge the Ulcer with *Mundif. ex Apio*, or *flor. Egiptiac. & Spiritus Vini.* or *Apoſtollorum.*

And incarn with, *Baſilic. & Linim. arcei. miſt.*

And at laſt cicatrize with *ung. Tutiæ. Diapompholigos* or *Deſiccativum rubrum.* One of theſe applied on Lint, and *Empl. Diapalm. De minio*, or *Ceruſſa* over theſe; this, with proper Compreſs and Bandage perfects the Cure.

CHAP. IV.

Of a Schyrrus.

THE Grumous and Dreggy Part of the Blood is called *Melancholy*, and in the *Microcosm* answers to the Dense or Earthy Element in the greater *Cosm.* There are in this, and in all the other Humours (being vitiated) various Degrees and Sorts of *Acidity*; and this *Schyrrus Tumor* riseth from a certain peculiar Degree of Acidity in the Melancholy Humour; not always pure, but sometimes mixt with another Humour, (commonly Phlegm) in some measure or other.

It is indolorus at first, whence it is not of some time minded. It riseth very small in the beginning, but increaseth larger by degrees. 'Tis of a blackish Colour, and hard to the touch.

An exquisite *Schyrrus* will not be penetrated by any Medicine, therefore incurable any other Way than by extirpating it by Incision, and that too, if it be in a Place where it can be extirpated with safety.

That

That Species of it that hath more of Phlegm in it, is something whiter, and not so extreme hard as the other. But those very hard, and having Hair growing on them (as some have) are incurable.

'Tis a long time e'er the Humor coagments, and absestuates to a considerable magnitude, but when it is come to a State, it often cancerates. It seldom hath feeling in it, except some Measure of *Sanguine* be with it; which if there be, then if it be but small and superficial, it may sometimes be discussed.

If it be curable, then your Way is this:

First let the Vitious Humour be purged off; but this is the Physician's Part if he can be had; if not do thus:

℞. *Resin. Scamo* ℥ss. *Argent. viv.* ℥x. *Pil. Triarii in Syr. Limon. extinct.* ℥vi. *Pulv. Mosch.* ℥ss. *f. Pil. dos. a* ℥ss. *ad.* ℈ij.

Let these be taken every third Morning, for ten or twelve times. These will surely carry off the Humour be it of what degree of Acidity soever; and will effectually purifie the Blood.

Then to discuss the Tumor outwardly, make use of this following *Enchrysta.* *Enchrysta. discussiv.*

℞ *Ol. Succin.* ℥j. ſs. *Palm.* ℥xij. *diſol. ſimul*, and embrocate the *Schirrus* warm and often.

After which apply the following *Cerat.*

Emplaſt. Reſolvens Maxim.

℞. *Ceræ. flav.* ℥iv. *Ol Oliv. q. ſ. diſſol. quando mediocriter frigidum. add. Calomel.* ℥iv. *agita & miſce diligenter. Extend. ſuper Alutam, & f. Applicatio.*

It is ſurely the greateſt of all Reſolutions whatſoever, (as to Emplaſters.)

But when a *Schyrrus* will not by theſe Means (or any other) be diſſolved, then your beſt Way is to extirpate it; for 'tis in vain to endeavour its Suppuration.)

If you can do it by Inciſion that is beſt; but if not, then by Eſcaroticks. You may ſcarifie deep, and then apply the Eſcarotick in to the Infections: Sometimes *precipitat. Rub.* will be ſufficient, but always *Lixiv. Capital.* will effect the Work.

But whilſt this Work is a doing, you had beſt make good Defence above and about the Part: Then you may heat it as in the laſt Chapter. To inſert many Words, where there is no occaſion, would

weuld be but Tautology. You may bring it to a Cicatrice, with a little *Aqua Calcis*, or other *Epulotick*.

CHAP. V.

Of Hydrops.

THE *Hydrops*, or Dropſie, is occaſioned from the Superabundance, or Viciosity of the *Lympha*, or watry Part of the Pituitous Humour.

The Great *Coſm* was drowned by a Deluge, and the *Microcoſm* is drowned by an *Anaſarca*.

That is an univerſal over-flowing of Water throughout the whole Body, inſomuch that the very Fleſh becomes looſe like a Spunge, and ſwelling up with Water, is as a dead Carcaſe.

This *Lympha* is carried through the watery Paſſages, (that ariſe from the Liver, and ſome from the Articles of the Body, or Limbs.) They have a very tenuine Tunicle, and are eaſily ruptured.

Thoſe that riſe from the *Brachia* are carried both over and under the Veins, and lead to the *Venæ Subclaviæ*,

which they enter, where the *Venæ Lacteæ* enter: But each hath their peculiar Value, at the Entrance, where they carry the *Lympha* to the Heart, together with the *Chyle*, making it more liquid and fit to temper the Blood. Thoſe from the Feet, and them from *Hepar*, when they have received the *Lympha* from the Arteries, with which they commerce, theſe amplex the *Vena Porta*, and thence paſs to the *Miſaraice Glandules* of the *Chyile*; theſe all diſcharge their *Lympha*, into the Great *Vena Lactea* that conveys the *Lympha* to the Heart. This *Lympha* is not Excrementitious nor Saline, as Urine is, but ſweet and clear.

Now when this Turgid Element from any Cauſe ſuperabounds, then theſe tender Lymphatick Veſſels either burſt or are opened at their *Anaſtomoſis*, with the Arteries or Lacteal Veins, or the Miſeraick Glands; and their *Lympha* iſſues unnaturally into the Cavity of the Body or Limbs: If the former, then it maketh an *Anaſarca Dropſie*; but if the latter, then *Aſcites*.

The inward Part of Cure belongeth to the Phyſician, and I ſhall only adviſe this, that (if the Phyſician is wanting) you will purge off Water powerfully;

fully ; and likewiſe corroborate the fainting Spirits.

The beſt and moſt approved *Hydragogues* that I know, are theſe following.

℞. *Reſin. Jalap.* ℈j. *Ol. Aneth. gut.* iij. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv. q. ſ. f. Pillulæ.* for one Doſe.

But over Night, before the taking of a Purge, let this following be given :

℞. *Calomel.* ℈j. *Conſ. Roſar.* ℥j. *miſce, f. Bol.*

Another proper Purge is this :

℞. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* ℥j. *Pulv. Jalap.* ℥j. *miſce.*

Let it be drank in warm White-wine, or Poſſet-ale.

But thoſe Purgers made of *Cucumis Agreſtis*, have the Preheminency of all others, in Dropſical Diſeaſes.

And of theſe, that of *Elaterium* is moſt excellent.

℞. *Elater. a. gr.* ij. *ad. gr.* iiij.

Let it be taken in any proper Vehicle.

Or this following:

℞. *Cucum. Agreſt.* N°. iij. *Scindent. infund. in Aq. Calc. per dies Sex. tum add. Sacch. alb. q. ſ. coque. f. Syrup.*

Adminiſter three or four Spoonfuls of this each other Day; or as Strength will admit.

To comfort the Heart and revive the drooping Spirits, there is nothing better than the following:

℞. *Elixir Proprietatis a. gut.* xx. *ad.* ℥ſs. in a Glaſs of Sack or Burnt-wine.

But the Chirurgion's Part in this Cure, is to evacuate the Water by *Paracenteſis.*

The Ancients made *Paracenteſis* with a broad Lancet or Inciſion-Knife, either in the *Umbilicus*, (if it were prominent) or in the Right Muſcule of the *Abdomen*, about three Inches beneath the Navel, beſide the *Linia Alba.*

But be ſure not to pierce too deep, let it be but juſt through the *Peritonæum*, and then put in your Pipe of Silver, made hollow for that end, and ſhort, with ſeveral Holes in the ſmaller end; and

and the outer end flat, as a Margent to keep it from falling in. (Some make a Leaden Pipe to ſerve.)

When you have extracted as much Water as you deſign at one time, you muſt ſtop the Pipe with Lint, or a Spung, and ſo put a Compreſs over it, and make Bandage till you draw again.

And mind that you do not take above a Quart or three Pints of *Lympha* at a time, becauſe the Spirits do exhauſt with it. And remember to faſten in your Pipe with a Plaſter that will ſtick, and let an Orifice be cut in it, againſt the hollow of the Pipe, and a Baſon held to receive the Water. And let your Apertion be according to the Rectitude of the *Fibræ*. And extract the Water twice a Day, till you have drained it all out.

This Pipe muſt ſtay in the whole Cure.

But of later Years there is a newer and more fit Inſtrument invented to *Paracenteſis*, than the common Lancet.

'Tis an Inſtrument of Steel, ſharp pointed as a Lancet, and hollow as a Pipe, and a *Foramen* near the Lancet end to receive the Water into the Hol-

Hollow, and ſo through into a Baſon.

This is to be taken out when you have drawn as much *Lympha* as you will at once: And only a Pledgit of Lint put upon the Orifice and a Compreſs on that; and ſo bound up; and when you will draw again, you may put the Inſtrument either into the ſame Orifice, or make a new one, which you pleaſe.

In a *Hydrocele*, when the *Scrotum* is ſwollen with Water, you may alſo make the ſame *Paracenteſis* with this Inſtrument, as in *Hydrops Anaſarca.*

And in *Hydrops Pectoris*, when the Cavity of the Breaſt is replete with Water, you may make *Paracenteſis* there, with the ſame Cautions as in *Anaſarca.*

But that muſt be above the *Diaphragma.*

But the Dropſie *Aſcites* that poſſeſſeth the Leggs and Feet, muſt have another kind of *Paracenteſis.*

You muſt with your Lancet make four or five ſmall Pricks juſt through the Cutis, but not puncture the Fleſh at all; and theſe muſt be an Inch diſtance between each other: And ſo let the Water gleet it ſelf out.

But here have ready ſome warm *Spir. Vin.* to ſtupe and foment the Part thus treated; otherwiſe it will ſuddenly mortifie, by reaſon the Natural Heat of the Part is vaniſhed and the Spirits exhauſted.

And ſuch *Paracenteſis* as this may be made in *Hydrocephalus*, (the Water being without the Skull) and then you muſt ſtupe the Head with hot Spirit of Wine; and alſo an Iſſue muſt be made between the *Scapulæ* to drive the Water that Way.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Flatulent Tumor Timpanites.

WE ſee that in the greater World, beſides the Four Cardinal Elements of *Fire*, *Air*, *Water* and *Earth*, there are windy Vapours ariſing from ſome certain Cauſes among the Elements, and ſometimes this Wind comes to be turbulent and offenſive.

So in the leſſer World *Man*, the Emblem of the Greater, Wind predominates

minates to a prodigious degree; (howbeit, Wind in the *Microcosm*, in a due Measure, is absolutely necessary.) But what full-blown *Timpanum's* and *Superbous Inflations* do often arise from this Etherial Affect in the Body.

But first as to the *Timpanum*.

This windy Swelling of the Belly is well known to all, but seldom cured by any.

Now the abundance of Wind is not always in the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, but often in the Tunicles of the Intestines; and not altogether without Water; but (as in great Showers) there is with much Wind, some Water; but being mostly Wind, causeth that when the *Abdomen* is struck upon, it sounds as a hollow Vessel; and is hard, and pits not the Finger as a *Hydrops* doth.

This is the Physician's Province; but where he is not to be had, if you have to do with the Patient, I would advise you thus, first to purge off Wind and Water effectually.

℞. *Pulv. Jalap.* ℥j. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* ℥j. ſs. *misce.*

Let this be drank in a Glass of Wine, or warm Posset-ale, and repeated every third Day.

Then

Then corroborate the Weakneſs of the Patient with this following, which alſo expels Wind powerfully:

℞. *Amygd. Amar.* ℔j. *Sem. Cumin. Abſynth. ana* ℔. ſs. *in Mortar. Contund. miſce.*

Put this into a Stone Pot, well glaz'd within, cover it well, then put this Pot into a Kettle of ſcalding Water, where let it ſtand four Hours. Then decoct it a little, and after take out the Water, and preſs it ſtrongly, and there will an Oil come from it, which will be of a green Colour; this keep in a Viol, cloſe ſtop'd for uſe.

The Doſe is ʒiij. Morning and Evening, in Broath; and as often anoint the Belly with it, as warm as ſufferable.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Hernia Ventosa.

THis is Wind got within the *Tunica Vaginalis*, which in the Male Sex, is within the *Scrotum*, covering the *Testes*, and often happeneth to young Children, puffing up the Part.

The Way to discharge this Wind, is to apply *Empl. de Cymmino.* and a Bag Truss to keep it up.

And use such inward Means as discussseth Wind, as,

℞. *Vin. Canar. Cochl.* ij. *Spir. Carui. gut. x. misce.*

Let it be exhibited often; and let the following *Enametic* be administred.

℞. *Fol. Malv. flor. Chamo. ana* ℥ij. *Sem.* iiij. *Callid. Contus. ana* ℥ij. *Bacc. Laur. Junip. ana* ℥j. *Lacc. vaccin. Vin. hyspan. ana* ℔. ſs. *Coq. add. colat. Syr. Cychor. Cum. Rhab.* ℥j. *Ol. Chamo.* ℥ſs. *f. Clyster.*

If it is a Child, give ℔ſs. warm at a time; but if a Man or Woman, give the whole Quantity, and let it be exhibited

ted often: It opens the Body and carrieth out Wind, and flatulent Vapours wonderfully.

As to outward Means, do thus:

℞. *Far. Fabar. Mel. depurat. ana* ℔. ſs. *Acet. Vin. Cochl.* ij. *Sem. Cymin. Contuſ.* ℥ij. *miſce.*

Spread this and warm it before the Fire, as hot as neceſſary, and apply it to the Part.

Or this:

℞. *Micæ Pan. Secundarii, Far. Fabar. ana, q. ſ. coque in Cerviſia Nova. q. ſ. cum pene decoctum. add. Pulv. ex Sem. Cymini & Butyr. recent. ana q. ſ. f. Catapl.* And lay it warm to the Part.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Flatuous Tumors in Body or Limbs.

THeſe are generated of a windy Subſtance, and ſomething of a Pituitous Humour mixed therewith.

If ſuch a Tumor riſeth large and diſtant from the Joints, you may open it by Inciſion, to let out the Wind; and albeit you do not ſee, nor yet hear the Wind evacuate, yet by the immediate ſinking of the *Flatus*, you will know the Wind to be gone: But the crude Moiſture will gleet for ſome time, whilſt you are healing the Inciſion.

But if a *Flatus* riſeth on a Joint, as Knee, Ancle, Wriſt, or Elbow, be not haſty to inciſe it; but rather endeavour to diſcuſs it; Thus:

Embrocate the Tumor with hot *Spir. Vin.* Then apply this *Cerat* following:

℞. *Cera. flav. Ung. Nervin. ana q. ſ. miſce. f. Cerat.*

Apply this, and you will find it a notable Diſcutient of Wind.

Or

Of this:

℞. *Ol. Sambuc. Chamo. Aneth. Rutæ.* ana ℥j. *Ol. Majoran. Carui. Sulph. Tereb.* ana ℥ij. *misce.*

Embrocate the *Flatus* warm with this, constantly twice a Day, until its Discussion. And after the anointing apply *Empl. de Cymino. & Bacc. Laur. misce.* and so make decent Compress and Bandage. And if it be on a Joint, make a fit Brace for it; for in this your Cure will be sooner and better perfected.

CHAP. IX.

Of Weakness of the Joints and Luxity of the Nerves and Tendons.

SOmetimes there is a Phlegmatick Crude and undigested Humour distilling on the Joints and their Ligaments; rendring a great Imbecility, and the Patients Limb becomes uncapable to perform its Actions.

To Cure this, make ready this Fomentation.

℞. *Flor.*

℞. *Flor. Chamo. Rosar. Rubr. Balaust. Summitat Absynth. ana* M. ij. *Nuc. Cupres. Bacc. Junip. Myrt. Contus. ana* ℥ij. *coque in Aq. font. q. s. Colat. add. Spir. Vin. Com. q. v. f. Fomentatio.*

Let the Joints and Nerves be bathed well and warm with this Liquor, for an Hour together at a time. Then apply the Mixture following.

℞. *Flor. Myrtil. Balaust. Rosar. Pulveriz. ana* ℥ij. *Rad. Poligonat.* ℥ss. *Ol. Rosar. Omph. Acet. Vin. ana q. s. f. mixtura.*

Apply it warm and often, spread on a double Sindon.

These things absume the Crude Humours, and corroborate the Part.

But mind withal to purge off the Phlegmatick Juice with proper Cathar ticks.

℞. *Syr. Rosar. cum Agrico.* ℥ij.

Mix it in a Glass of Wine, or warm Ale, and let the Patient drink it.

C

Or this,

℞. *Pil. de Agrico.* ℈ij.

Either of these purges effectually this raw Humour from the Joints, and other remote Parts. You may order the Dose more or less, according as the Strength will permit.

CHAP. X.

Of old Aches and Numbness of the Joints and Back, and Stiffness of the Sinews.

THere are some Tumors (and painful ones too) that possibly may not be seen outwardly, but lye deep among the Muscules and near the Bone, and are only known by your own Reason, and the Sense of the Patient. These are from Wind and Water lamentably cruciating the Parts they possess, especially after great Colds taken, or (in some) at the Change of Weather. Such are Aches in the Back, Hipps, Shoulders, Knees, with Numbness and Stiffness of the Hams; and

and those Parts that have sustained formerly Wounds and Bruises, are commonly most affected with these Dolours.

To cure these Ailments several Medicines are frequently used; as embrocating the Musculous Parts with *Ol. Spicæ.* the nervous with *Martiatum Nervinum Lumbricorum*; which Medicines (if chafed in hot) have been found very efficacious, and especially when an Emplaster or *Cerat* of *Oxicroceum* and *Paracelsus* mixed hath been after the anointing applied, and the Part kept warm with a Hare's Fur, or the like.

But I'll pass by all ordinary Methods formerly used, and shew you a true Way to cure these Ailments at once.

Let your Patient be sweated effectually and frequently in a Bath, or Hot-house, (if possible) and a Glass of Burnt-wine given in the Sweat, to chear the Spirits.

This will drive out the Cold powerfully. And let the Sweat be continually wiped off, with dry warm Clothes. And when you take him out, ere he be cold, and whilst the Pores are open, let the *Balsamic Oil* following be well and warm chafed in.

℞. *Ol.*

℞. *Ol. Succin. Tereb. Aniſi, Chym. Palma. Spir. Vin. Camphorat. Laud. Liquid. Balſam de Chili. ana* ℥j. *miſce, ſuper Ignem.*

Uſe this as warm as can be ſuffered.

If you will uſe a *Cerat*, let it be the following :

℞. *Opii extract. in Spir. Vin. ad. Conſiſtent. Mellis* ℥iij. *Sapon. Venet. inciſe* ℥vj. *Bol. Ver. q. ſ. f. Empl.*

This ſpread and applied gives Eaſe and Cure.

But if the Patient hath been ſweated in a Bagnio, or in a cloſe Room, and then the Balſam chafed in warm, and a Piece of Scarlet wraped about the Part, this hath effected the Cure: Be aſſured the Balſam is Sovereign and very Penetrating.

But if this Balſam cannot be had, nor Sweating cannot conveniently be done, then (as a *Succedaneum)* do thus :

℞. *Fol. Malv.* Mij. *Laur.* Mj. *flor. Melilot.* ℥. ſs. *Bacc. Junip. Contuſ.* ℥j. *aq. ſont.* ℔ vj. *coque, Colat. add. Spir. Vin. Com.* ℔j. *f. Fomentatio.*

Let Flannel Stupes be wrung out of this, and applied for ſome conſiderable time together, very warm.

And after this apply the Emplaſter following:

℞. *Emplaſt. Parcelſ.* ℥ij. *Diapalm.* ℥j. *Melilot.* ℥ſs. *Acet. Vin.* ℥ij. *Pulv. Croci* ℥j. *diſſolv. miſce, f. Empl. extend. ſuper Alutam.* And apply it.

Or this:

℞. *Gum. Galb. in Spir. Vin. diſſolv.* ℥iij. *Empl. Paracelſ.* ℥ij. *Cera. Flav.* ℥j. *Tereb. Cyper.* ℥ſs. *Pulv. Croc.* ℥ij. *miſce, f. Cerat.* This is very excellent.

Let this be ſpread and laid to the Joints, Nerves, or Parts pained; and let the Part be kept warm.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Gout, Sciatica, and Rhumatism.

ARthritis, or the Gout. In the Feet it is called *Podagra:* In the Knees, *Gonagra:* In the Hips, *Sciatica:* In the Hands, *Chiragra:* And in the Shoulders, *Armagra.* It proceeds from an Acid, and Acrid, and Saline Quality in the *Serum* of the Humours extravasated; it sometimes affects one Part of the Body, and sometimes another, but generally about the Joints of the Limbs.

'Tis a Distemper seldom so well cur'd, but that it returns again, and some Persons have a Seminary of it in the Body, (as if Hereditary unto them) which is not easily eradicated.

As to the Cure.

Omitting ordinary and common Methods, I'll speak of those Things as have been and now are experienced to do most Good.

The inward Means are these :

℞. *Calomel.* ʒiiij. *Diagrid.* ʒij. *Resin. Jalap.* ʒss. *Mosch.* ʒj. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv. q. s. f. Mass. Dos. a* ʒss. *ad.* ℈ij. *f. Pil.*

Let these be given each other Day, for a Fortnight together, or as long as you see occasion. They will assuredly give Ease and Health, sooner than any other Medicine whatever can: And they (in beginning) carry off the very Seeds of the Disease, and indeed of divers other Stubborn and Contumacious Chronick Distempers.

At Night after the Working is over, and when the Patient goeth to rest, do thus :

℞. *Pil. Laud. Lond. gr.* ij. *vel gr.* iij. *in Theriac. Ven.* ʒj. *f. Bol.*

Or,

℞. *Laud. Liquid. Cydoniat. a. gut.* xx. *ad.* xxv. *in Aq. Theriac.* ʒj. *f. haust.*

Let the Patient take either of these, and compose to sweat, in a warm Bed.

As

As to external Means, do thus:

℞. *Ol. Palm.* ℔j. *Ol. Aniſi Chym.* ℥ij. *Ol. Tereb.* ℥iij. *Camph.* ℥j. Diſſolve the *Camph.* in the *Ol. Tereb.* then mix them, and embrocate therewith, as warm as neceſſary.

Or this,

℞. *Extract. Opii in Spir. Vin. ad Medium Conſiſt.* ℥iij. *Theriac. Androm.* ℥vj. *miſce. Extende ſuper Alutam.* And apply it.

Ol. Succin. it ſelf embrochated in warm, and often, is exceeding prevalent; and then this Emplaſter applied.

℞. *Emplaſt. Diapalm. Gum. Amoniac. Colat. ana* ℥vj. *Balſam. Chyli.* ℥iv. *diſſolv. f. Cerat.*

Let this be laid on, and ſtick as long as it will, then renew it.

Old knotted Gouts are ſeldom or never cured, albeit they may be ſometimes eaſed; therefore 'tis beſt to uſe the Means in the beginning; for then it is often cured perfectly. Either with the frequent Application of Veſicatories, or

by the Balsam following, which is Sovereign.

℞. *Ol. Succin. Tereb. Spir. Sal. Armoniac. ana* ℥ij. *Laud. Liquid.* ℥ij. *Camph.* ℥ss. Dissolve the *Camph.* in the *Ol. Tereb.* *f. Embrocatio.* Bathe it in well, and warm, and frequently.

If it be a *Rheumatismus*, then a Hothouse, and Cupping, together with these Means, is known to be prevalent.

CHAP. XII.

Of Scrophulous Tumours and Ulcers.

THE Evil is chiefly from depraved and vitiated Flegm and Melancholy, sometimes there may be a Tincture of the Sanguin among, seldom Choler, and accordingly it shews its self.

This Strumous Swelling cannot be extirpated by Incision, being the *Scrophulæ* are often in the Throat, or other glandulous Parts that will not admit of Incision. But what can be done as to its Cure, must be by Medicines.

And

And I could never find any Medicines so effectual, as those of *Calomel*; which I have already inserted in the Chapters of *Oædema* and *Schyrrus*; and the Decoction of *Guaiacum* and *Sarsa*, and the Pill *Triarii* also there shewed: And (if not maturated) the *Empl. Galb. Crocat.* But if suppurated or ulcerated, then under the Emplaster, apply on Pledgits of Lint, *Linim. Arcei & Precip. Rubr. misce.* to eat out the rotten Flesh, and make Foundation for healing.

Foment also with *Spir. Vin. & Myrrh. & Aloæ*, mixed, and hot. If the Bones become foul or rotten, they are to be exfoliated with *Pulv. Euphorb.* Or if it be a fistulated Evil, you may inject by Syringe, the Tincture made of *Spir. Vin. & Euphorbii.* And keep the Ulcer open, till the Bone is first clear; for then it will heal as a common Ulcer; provided the Blood be sweetned and the Body made sound: But the inward Part of this Cure is the Physician's Province. Let him be consulted withal. The best Means that I know, I have inserted before.

CHAP. XIII.

Of a Cancer.

A Cancer riſeth from a certain degree of Acidity in the Melancholy Humour; and ſometimes Flegm commixed. It coacervates by little and little. It is of a black, and uneven, and hideous Colour and Form. The Veins are turgid on it, with dreggy Blood; of a raw Diſpoſition, hard to the Touch, and never of it ſelf comes to Digeſtion.

At firſt it is indolorous, but afterwards very painful, burning and pricking, and it is more inveterate and obſtinate than a *Schyrrus*.

It poſſeſſeth divers Parts of the Body, but moſt frequently the Breaſts of Women.

This Cancer, or Wolf, cannot be cured any other Way than by extirpating of it. Sometimes a Cancer hath its proper *Syſtis*, and ſometimes not.

If it hath, then you muſt divide the *Syſtis*, and evulſe the Cancer wholly *per Radicem*.

Or if in the Breaſt, then the Baſis of it is to be ligatured, and you are to take it off by Inciſion with your Cutling. And

if

if any thing of the Roots remain, you are to remove it by either actual or potential Cautery : The former is best, if in a Place that will admit of it.

Then stop the bleeding with *Pulv. Galen.* and digest with *Basilic. & Linim. arcei* mixed, applied with Pledgits of Lint, and *Empl. de Galb. Crocat.* over that; and stupe with hot *Spir. Vin.*

And remember (if the Physician is not present) to purge the Melancholick and Phlegmatick Humours, with proper Catharticks, but very lenient, and not too robust.

The Infusion of *Senna* is very proper. And so is *Pil. Extr. Rudii.* ℈ij. *cum Calomel* ℈j. *misce.*

These Things often repeated are of Good Use.

And *Alexiteries* are very convenient; as,

℞. *Elect. de Ovo.* ℥j. *Confec. Alkerm.* ℈j. *misce, f. Bol.*

Or,

℞. *Aq. Imperial. Cochlear.* j. *Syr. Cinamon.* ℥ij. *misce.*

CHAP. XIV.

Of a Carbuncle or Peſtiferous Riſing, or Anthrax.

THis *Anthrax*, or peſtilent Tumor, riſeth from aduſt Choler, expulſed to an external Part; commonly to an Emunctory, as Neck, Arm pit, Groyne; but ſometimes elſewhere.

The Contagious Humour is colligered, but never ſuppurates of it ſelf. This is the Difference between a Peſtiferous Carbuncle, and other malignant Tumors; as *Erunculus*, *Paronychia*, &c. for theſe often ſuppurate of themſelves, but this never; but when this Humour is coacervated, it indurates.

Some time it riſeth in one ſingle Botch, other while in divers; and there are uſually ſeveral ſmall *Puſtulæ*, or exceeding angry *Ulcuſculæ* that ariſe as Wheales or Blyſters upon the Tumor.

It is of a Livid Colour, and burns like a Cole, whence 'tis called *Anthrax*. If opened, you will ſee a blackiſh and ſpungious Fleſh within, not inclinable to digeſt: There is alſo exceeding Pain and Fever.

As to the Cure, neither Bleeding nor Purging are at all available.

But as to inward Means, *Cord. & Alexiterie* Means are moſt profitable; and powerful Sweating, is preferred above all others.

The inward Part belongs to the Phyſician; but if he be not in Place, then the Chirurgion is to uſe his internal Means, in order to effect his Cure of the Tumor.

The beſt that I know, are *Theriac. Lond. Nov.* or *Tinctura Croci.* Their Doſes are not unknown to you; about ʒij. of the former, or ʒſs. of the latter in a ſmall Glaſs of *Aq. Theriac.* is ſufficient with good looking to.

But the moſt excellent of all others, is this following.

℞. *Tinct. Sal. Tart.* ℔viij. *Piper. Jam.* ʒviij. *Rad. Serpent. contra Yerv. Cortex. Wint. Cynamo. Bacc. Laur. Camphor. ana* ʒiv. *Gentian. Cubeb. Zedoar. ana* ʒiij. *Macis. Nucis Moſchat. Garioph. Opii. ana* ʒj. *Zinzib. Cochenel. Croci. ana* ʒſs. *Vin. Canar. q. ſ. digeſt. decant. f. Tinctura. filter. ſerv. in uſu.*

The Doſe *a* ʒj. *ad* ʒj. often in the Day and Night, and at Mornings and Evenings eſpecially; by which the Pa-

tient will be kept in a constant breathing Sweat; but wrap the Head and Body warm; and keep in a warm Room.

Now for outward Means, the following is excellent.

℞. *Summitat. Rutæ.* Mij. *ferment. acris.* ℥ij. *Fic.* N°. 8. *Piper. alb. Sal. Fem. ana* ℥ij. *misce, f. Catapl.*

Or,

℞. *Cepa excavetur. & Cavitas impletur cum Theriac. Androm. tum in Volut. cum Papyro humid. Coq. sub Ciner. calid. & cum Ol. Scorp. & ferment. acer. f. Cataplasma.* These are the best known.

Now albeit a Carbuncle will not suppurate of it self, yet the milder Species of them, may by Means be brought to maturate; as thus:

℞. *Pulp. Rad. Lillior. alb. & Ficus, ana* ℥iiij. *coque in Lact. donec molliunt. tum add. Mica Panis Cepar. coque rursumq; deinde add. Mithrid. Ol. Lillior. ana* ℥ij. *Pulv. Croc.* ℥ij. *in Mortario misce, f. Catapl.* Apply this twice a Day hot.

But if you see it will not be suppurated with this; then immediately apply Vi-

Viſiccatories, for they are of great Uſe, and attract the Malignity from the inward Parts very powerfully.

Or make deep Scarification, and on the Inciſions, apply ſtrong *Eſcarotiques*, and ſo get out the Malignity, and the whole Subſtance of the Tumor: But have a Regard to great Veſſels and Nerves.

Then you will eaſily digeſt the Place, and heal it: But in doing this, you muſt let it run plentifully and a conſiderable time.

Now the actual Cautery, is the beſt Means of all, if it be in a Place where that can be uſed with ſafety.

But when you have made an *Eſcar*, you muſt make Scarification into that *Eſcar*; and to remove it, becauſe *Baſilicon* of it ſelf is too weak, you muſt do it with this.

℞. *Flor. granat.* ℥xij. *Alum. Roch.* ℥iij. *Calcanth.* ℥j. *Aloæ. Myrrh. Thur. in Pulv. miſce.* Strow of this in the Inciſions.

℞. *Theriac Androm. Mithrid. ana* ℈j. *ſ. Butyr. recent.* ℈ij. *ferment. Tereb. ana* ℈iij. *Vin. alb.* ℈j. *Mel. Roſ.* ℈j. *ſ. Sup. Nigri.* ℈iij. *Croci.* ℥iij. *Vitel. ov.* N°. 2. *miſce, f. Liniment.* Which uſe with Pledgits.

Over

Over which apply this following:

℞. *Far. Orab. in Oximel. coque, f. Catapl.*

And to digeſt the Remainder of the Tumor, uſe this:

℞. *Far. Hord. Fabar. Roſar. Rubr. in Oximel. Coq. f. Catapl.* And apply it warm and renew it often.

Then the Digeſtive of *Tereb. cum Vitel. Ov.* will be ſufficient; with a *Dichal. cum Gum. Empl.* over it: And after heat it, and cicatrize it as a common Ulcer, with any ordinary Balſam, as *Baſilicon* on Pledgits, but the ſame Emplaſter as before.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of Frunculæ, Paronychiæ, or Fellon.

SOme of these Boyls affect any Part of the Body, and some the Joints of the Fingers and Roots of the Nails.

They rise from a fervid *Serum* of the Blood, and thence is two Species of them, the one Benign, the other Malign.

The former is but superficial; and is easily remedied.

But the other coming from adust Choler, and full Phlegm mixed, is more difficult; especially if it lye deep among the Muscules. 'Tis hot, burns and throbs, and very painful, and long before it comes outward; but (rather if not rightly handled) corrupts inwardly. How many do we see who have lost the Joints of Fingers, (or at least the Use of them) by these kind of Fellons.

I'll shew you the Cure of the worst sort of them, and by that you will cure the other of course; for Fellons and Boyls admit of much the same Method of Cure.

If one of these rise on an extream Part, as Hand, Arm, Leg, Foot, or other extern Part; and not in the Emunctories of noble

Parts,

Parts, you may in the beginning discuss it by Bleeding, Purging, and proper external Applications.

But if it be in time of Contagion, or in an Emunctory, or be grown too far towards the State; then you are not to endeavour its Discussion, but Suppuration.

As to those that may be resolved, do thus:

℞. *Flor. Chamo. Melilot. fol. Violar. ana* M ss. *summit. Althæa.* Mj. *Sem. Psyllii, Contus. Lini, ana* ℥ij. *f. decoct. cum Lact.*

Let the Part be fomented herewith warm; 'tis very anodine and emollient; and contemporates the violent Heat and Anguish.

But after you have breathed a Vein, purge with,

℞. *Pil. Rudii.* ℈ij. *& Calomel. gr.* x. *misce.*

Or,

℞. *Elect. Cariocost.* ʒ. ß. *& Calomel. gr.* x. *misce, f. Bol.*

Either of these is exceeding prevalent. But sometimes the *Frunculus* is so miserably

ſerably ſore and pungent, that it makes the Patient almoſt diſtracted.

In this caſe, add to the former Fomentation, *Spir. Vin. Com. q. ſ.* Often warm *Lotium* is moſt excellent, if ſtuped well in. Then this *Catapl.* following:

℞. *Ol. Roſ. Myrt. Mel. Deſpumat. ana* ℥ij. *Acet. Vin.* ℥ß. *Mic. Pan. alb. q. ſ. f. Catapl.* And apply it.

A very raging and malign *Paronichya* was diſcuſſed on a Finger in the beginning, by the Means following:

℞. *Reſin. pura, Mic. Pan. Autopyrus, Urin. recent. ana q. ſ. coque ad Catapl. tum add. Butyr. recent. q. ſ. f. applicat.*

But if it will not diſcuſs, you muſt then endeavour to ſuppurate it, leſt it corrupt inwardly, and foul the Bone, (as many of them do) for this venemous Matter rotteth the Ligaments and Membranes, and often putrifieth the very Bone or Joint.

The beſt of *Cataplaſms* that I know in this Caſe, is the following:

℞. *Pulp. Ficus. Rad. Lillior. alb. decoct. in Lact.* Thicken it with *Mic. Pan. Cibar. Cui add. Pulv. Croci. parum. f. Catapl.* And apply it.

I have often maturated these Tumors, with the following:

℞. *Empl. Melilot. Symp. molax. cum Ol. Chamo. parum.*

But if you see it backward to digest, and see a black Spot about the middle of it. Then open it by Incision, in the most prominent Place; but have a Care of the Ligaments or Vessels: And let your Apertion be deep, and according to the *Ductus* of the *Fibræ*. And so let out the undigested Blood (together with what Matter there is) plentifully.

Then apply *Spir. Vin. & Theriac. Ven. misce*, very hot.

And to defend: Wrap the Part about with a double Sindon dipt in *Posca*. After this you may digest it with *Basilic.* and heal it as other Ulcers, with *Balsamum Compositum*. viz. *Linim. Arcei. & Basil. misce.* This on Lint, and *Empl. Diapalma* over it, or *Diachalon cum Gummis*, which is most proper, if there be any hard and inflamed Basis, that was not well digested when the Tumor was opened.

Some Boils are ripen'd with a Pultis of Crumb of White-bread and Milk, and *Ol. Chamomil.* and when opened, they are cured with *Basilicon* on Lint, and a *Diachalon Emplast.* over it, without any more

ado;

ado; especially if in an extreme Part, and the Tumor superficial, and not malignant.

CHAP. XVI.

Of an Opthalmia.

THis is an Inflammation of the Eye; from vicious Choler and Sanguine; and sometimes a strumous Humour is present: There is a preternatural Fermentation, and Blood or Sanguine being predominant, it takes Place among Sanguine Tumors. There is great Inflammation, Tumifaction, and Redness in the Tunicles of the Eye, with great Pain, and scalding Humour.

As to inward Means, purging of Choler is very necessary; as,

℞. *Fol. Senæ* ℥ß. *Rhub. scind.* ʒij. *Turb.* ʒj. ß. *Hermodact.* ʒj. *Sal. Tart.* ℈j. *flor. Sambuc. Pugil.* j. *f. infusio. in Aq. Scroph. q. s. Colaturæ add. Syr. de Pom. Purgans, Manna Opt. ana* ℥j. *ß. misce.*

Let the Patient take six Spoonfuls at a time, or according to the Strength of the Patient every or every other Morning,

ning ; and let a due Regiment of Diet be kept to ; and let a Fontinel in the Neck be made, and Vesicatories applied between the *Scapulæ*. And frequent Phlebotomy must be celebrated ; and cooling Glysters exhibited.

Then as to Externals, do thus ;

℞. *Lac. Mulier. Aq. Rosar. ana* ℥ij. *agitat. bene in vial. vitreo, cum Lap. Tutiæ. Pulv. & Sacch. Saturn. ana* ℥ij. *filter. & serv. pro usu.*

Let the Eye be washed often with this *Colyrium*, and dip a fine Spunge therein, and bind it in the Concave of the Eye, and as often as it dryeth renew it.

Or,

℞. *Alb. ovor. & Sacch.* ℔. *misce.* Dip therein a small Bolster made of fine Sindon, and apply it into the hollow of the Eye as the other.

Or this,

℞. *Lap. Calaminar. & Tutiæ Pulv. ana* ℥ij. *aq. Ros. alb. Fenicul. Euphrag. ana* ℥j. *agitat. bene in Vitrio frequenter in diem.* At last let it settle, then filter ; and use it.

And

And if a Film or Carbuncle ſhould grow, you may add to the *Colyrium*, *Pulv. Vitriol. alb.* ℥j.

This Eye-water following is well approved.

℞. *Vin. alb.* ℔j. *aq. Fenicul. Euphrag. ana* ℥iv. *Lap. Calamin.* in one whole Piece, ℥iv. heat the Stone red hot and quench it in the Liquor, which repeat 6 or 7 times; then add *Vitr. alb.* ℈j. *Pulv. Tutiæ.* ℥j. ſhake it well in a Viol three or four times a Day, for the ſpace of three Days, ſo let it ſettle, and after decant and filter, and reſerve it in a Viol cloſe ſtopt for uſe. Drop of it into the Eye, and uſe it as the former: It is counted the beſt of all Ophthalmick *Colyriums* whatever. But in extremity of pain, an *Anodyne Fotus* is requiſite to foment the Eye withal; as this:

℞. *Flor. Roſar. alb. in Lact. & Aq. Euphrag. ana cerat. cum ſtæchad. Camom. Sambuc. Farfar. Tritic. ana q. ſ. deinde coque, Colat.*

Then apply warm Stupes, wrung out of it, to the Eye, for a good while together, and often, and as warm as convenient.

Then the following *Cataplaſma* is to be uſed.

℞ *Medul.*

℞. *Medul. Pan. alb. in Lact. & Aq. Rof. Macerat. Pulp. Pom. Dact. ana* ℥j. *Pulv. Sem. Pſyllii, Fenugr. Papaver. Errat.* made into a Muſſillage with Fennel Water; *ana* ℥ß. *Vitel. ovar.* N°. 1. *Croci.* ℈j. *miſce, f. Catapl.*

In ſome Inflamations of the Eyes, *Ung. Tutiæ* is applied on Pledgits to the hollow of the Eye over Night, and waſhed off with Roſe-water next Morning; and only *aq. Roſar. alb. & Lap. Tutiæ miſce*, to drop into the Eye and to ſtupe it withal, this hath been ſufficient; eſpecially if the Patient wear an Iſſue in the Arm, or Fontinel in the Neck. The Rheume is ſo violent ſometimes, that a Pacifique is convenient at Night to give ſome Eaſe and Reſt.

℞. *Aq. Hord.* ℥ij. *Scrophular.* ℥j. *Papaver. Erratic.* ℥ß. *Syr. de Meconio.* ℥ vj. *miſce, f. Hauſt.*

The following is highly approved in Inflamed and Rheumatick Eyes.

℞. *Ov. Gal. decoct. ad Durit. q. f. inciſ. in medio. vitel. adcempt. in Cavitate ejus indantur. Vitr. alb. gr.* viij. *Sacch.* ℔. *gr.* vj. *Camph. gr.* ij. *Mel. Roſar.* ℥j. *miſce, poſtque Hor. unam vel. alter. expr. fort. liquor.*

liquor. ſerv. ad uſum. inſtil. guttatim in Occulo. bis vel ter in die.

Theſe Things are really prevalent, albeit it be a Strumous *Opthalmia.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of an Angina or Squinzy, and Inflammation of the Tonſils.

THis riſeth from the Sanguin and ſometimes Choleric Parts of the Maſs of Humours put into a Fermentation; and aſcending upwards, it poſſeſſeth the *Fauces*, and impedeth both breathing and ſwallowing: The Tumor increaſeth ſuddenly and killeth ſpeedily, if not prevented. The more deep it is in the Muſcules of the *Larynx*, ſo much the more dangerous it is. Then comes great Inflammation, and Fever, and Swelling.

As to Cure.

Phlebotomy is indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and that often iterated to carry out the abundant Ebullitious Humour; 'tis to be celebrated both in the Arm, and alſo under the Tongue: Or if you can ſee the exter-

external Jugulars, it is beſt there. Then anoint the Part with *Ol. Ceræ*, and apply to the *Scapula* Viſicatories, to attract the Effluvious Atoms that way.

Then apply this *Catapl.* following:

℞. *Hyrund.* N°. j. *alb. Grec.* ℥j. ß. *Pulp. Rad. Althææ* ℥j. *flor. Cham. Roſ. Rubr. ana* ℥ß. *Far. Trit. Lac. Vacc. Axung. Ovin. q. ſ. Ol. Roſ. parum, f. Catapl.* And apply it warm.

And uſe this *Gargariſme* following:

℞. *Flor. Roſar. Balauſt. ana Pugil.* ij. *Cort. Granat. Rad. Glyc. ana* ℥ij. *fol. violar. Prunel. ana* M ſ. *coque in Aq. Hord. q. ſ. Colat.* ℔j. *add. Mel Roſar. diamor. ana* ℥ij. *Sal. Prunel.* ℥ij. *Spir. Vitr. Gut.* 12. *miſce, f. Garg.*

Let it be uſed often and warm, either by Gargleing or Syringe.

But if you ſee it will not reſolve, but tends to ſuppurate, then endeavour its Digeſtion all you can: And let your *Cataplaſma* be this:

℞. *Rad. Lillior. alb. Pulp. Ficus, Paſſul. Enucleat. ana* ℥j. ß. *Rad. Liquorciæ, Ireos, Cepar. ana* ℥ ſs. — *fol. Malv. Braſſic. ana* M ſ. *Sem. Lini, Fenugr. ana* ℥ j. *coque*

in

in Vin. alb. f. Catapl. And apply it.

If the *Tonsils* and *Uvula* will not be repelled nor discussed for all you can do, you must hasten Digestion thus:

℞. *Bacc. Laur. excort. Sem. Levistic. Gran. Paradisi Sal. Com. ana* ℥ij. *alb. Grec.* ℥ij. *flor. Samb.* M. j. *coque in aq. font.* ℔j. ȝs. *Colat. add. Mel. Virg.* ℥ij. *Acet. Samb. Spir. Vin. ana* ℥j.

Let it be so ordered that the Steam of the Decoction (whilst hot) may ascend into the Patient's Throat: And let the Mouth be often gargled with it. This will ripen and break an Impostume in the Mouth or Throat speedily.

But the Pulp of Figgs singly, doth it more soon than any. Now when it is broken or opened, you may use for your Gargle this following:

℞. *Mel. Ros. & Vin. alb. ana misce*, which if used will cleanse and heal satisfactorily.

Let the Drink be *Aq. Hord. dulcific. cum Sacch. alb.* and some Drops of *Spir. Sulph.* to make it grateful.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of an Echymosis.

THis comes commonly either be the opening or rupture of a Vein, whereby the Blood extravasates, and having not free Passage out, by reason of the *Cutis*, or that the Apertion in the *Cutis* doth not evenly answer that in the Vein, when the Ligature is loosed; or for that the Orifice was made too small.

This causeth great Blackness, or (if Choler abound) Yellowness in the Arm or Part, with Tumor and Stifness in the Part: And at length (if not remidied) Inflammation and Apostemation, (if not a Gangreen.) Sometimes Blows or Falls, or other external Violences, Bruising and Bursting the *Fibræ* of the Veins, doth cause an *Echymosis* in any Part, where the Hurt happens.

Now the Blood being extravasated, the Serous Part (if the Efflux be great) cannot vehiculate the Grumous Part into the Vein again to take its right Circulation, but when the Bleeding is stopt, the *Serum* only returns it self, and leaves the crass Part behind, which makes these formidable Symptoms.

If

If the *Echymosis* is but small and superficial, and the Efflux not great, 'tis easily cured by repellent and discutient Medicines, in the beginning.

As I said before, when you apply your Bolster or Compress and make Ligature, then the *Serum* that was extravasated returns in the Vein, but the grosser Blood remains still extravasated.

Now this cannot be returned, but must be discussed, (and the sooner the better.) When you have at very first endeavoured by a Repellent to return what Blood you can, before it is throughly settled; as also together with the Compress and Bandage, to restrain the flowing out of any more from the Vein.

The best of *Repercussives* is this following:

℞. *Sang. Dracon. Bol. Ver. Balaust. Nuc. Cupres. Gallar. ana* ℥ij. *alb. Ovor. q. s. Ol. Myrt. parum.*

This spread and applied, powerfully stops the flowing, and keeps the Blood in the Vessel, so that it takes its right Circulation.

And as for the Remainder that hath made the *Echymosis*, you must dissolve and discuss it thus:

℞. *Ung. de Althæa. Ol. Amigd. dulc. ana part. equal. Ceræ flav. q.s. f. Cerat.*

But before you apply the *Cerat*, embrochate the Part with,

℞. *Ol. Aniſi, & Spir. Vin. ana miſce.*

All battered Eyes and Faces are beſt cured by this Means.

Sometimes after a Knock on the Face, or a Fall, or Stroke, there riſeth a great Bump or Swelling, and the Place becomes black and blue: In this caſe (having no other Means preſent) fold a brown Paper, as it were a Bolſter or Compreſs, and dip it in *Acetum Vini*, and apply it immediately on a Tumor; and a Compreſs over that, and make Bandage; it ſeldom fails to anſwer your End. It returns moſt of the extravaſated Blood, and diſcuſſeth the reſt, and quickly ſinks the Swelling.

This following is a very good Diſcucient:

℞. *Rad. Sigil. Solom.* ℥vj. *flor. Sambuc. Chamo. ana Pugil.* j. *Far. Hord. Fenugr. ana* ℥j. *Sem. Cumin.* ℥iij. *ſummit. Abſynth.* Mj. *in Vin. Rub. coquc, addend. in fin. Oximel. ſcillicit. q.s. f. Catapl.* And apply it to the *Echymoſis*.

Or

Or this,

℞. *Ol. Chamo. Lumbricor. Rutæ, ana* ℥j. *ß. Tereb.* ℥ij. *Croc.* ℈ij. *misce, f. Enchrysta.*

Sometimes in a large *Echymosis* there will require fomenting, as,

℞. *Summit. Absynth. Hyperic. Centaur. ana* Mij. *coque in Lixiv. fort. ex Ciner. Ligu. Colat. add. Spir. Vin. com. q. s. f. Fomentatio.*

Stupe the Part well and warm with this *Fotus*, then embrocate (as above) and after that use the *Cerat* before-mentioned.

CHAP. XIX.

Of an Aneurisma.

THis is from an Arterie, as the former from a Vein. The Arterie is either punctured, or eroded, or ruptured; and the Arterial Blood extravasates and makes a Tumor, but seldom discolours the Part; but if it be superficial there is

a great Pulsation felt, the Blood issuing by Jumps: But if the Vessel lyeth deep, then the Pulsation is not apparent.

'Tis sometimes long arising, but at last bursts out, or else corrupts under, or gangreens; being deep and settling it self in the Interstices of the Muscules.

If it bursts out, there is a dangerous *Hæmorhage.*

You must not open it, (altho' it hath coagmented to the highest) except it putrifies in the bottom; and with great Caution, because of the Flux of Blood that will follow: And be sure to have ready by you such Restringents as will stop it, as, *Pulv. Galen. & alb. Ov.*

Neither endeavour to suppurate it; but when you have used the Means to return the extravasated Blood, as in the last Chapter. Then endeavour Discussion, as there also; and stop the Afflux with hard Buttons bound over the Artery. But if the *Aneurisma* happen in the Fauces or Throat, that will not admit of strait Bandage, your Way is to place a Plate of Lead in double Silk or Linnen, and having laid it to the Place, make what Bandage you can; or you may spread *Emplast. Catagmaticum*, softened with a little *Ung. Comitis.* on fine Leather, and apply it on the Tumor; and make such Bandage as will be permitted.

These

These will in some measure return the flowing of the Blood into the Artery, and prevent the rest from apostemating; especially if the Flux is not great, or that the Eruption is but small.

The very Pressure with the Lead prohibits the flowing of more.

But if for all this you see that it will apostemate against all your Endeavours, you are to prepare against it breaks, not only your Restringent Powder, but likewise the Potential Cauterie, or at least an Escarotic, such as *Precipit. Rubr.* wherewith fill the Cavity, and let it touch the Orifice of the Artery; for this will not only stop the Blood, but likewise bring the extravasated Blood out in a Matterick Substance; and so hinder a Gangreen.

Whilst this is doing, let a good Defensive of doubled Sindon dipt in *Oxicrat.* be applied above the *Aneurisma*, to prohibit a farther Flux to the Part; and inwardly exhibit such Means as will temperate the Blood, and pacifie its Petulancy; such as Cathartick of *Syr. Ros. Sol. cum Rhab.* ℥ij. and gentle Opiates; as *Syr. Papav. Erat.* ℥j. *in aq. Plantag* ℥iij. and make Phlebotomy on the contrary side to make Revulsion of the Blood; and at last dress the Ulcer with,

℞. *Tereb. Cypri, & Vitel. Ov. ana miſce.*

And after the uſe of that a while, you may heal it with *Baſil. & Lin. Arcei, ana miſce*; and cicatrize it with *Ung. Tutiæ*, and a *Diapalm. Emplaſt.* over that. Some are for Inciſion, and making Ligature of the Artery, but that is uncouth Practice, and now poſtponed.

CHAP. XX.

Hemorrhagia Naſi.

ALbeit this Bleeding violently at Noſe comes ſometimes from Blows or Falls, and ſometimes from Corroſion from acid and ſharp Humors: Yet commonly from a Redundancy of the Blood ſet in a Fermentation in the Arteries, it flyeth up to the Head, and into the Naſal Arteries, thin and cholerick; and there preſſeth with ſuch abundant Force, (Nature willing to exonorate its oppreſſing Burthen) that either it burſts or opens the Arteries in the Noſe, ſo that the Bleeding is often very violent.

Divers Means have been uſed to ſtop Bleeding at Noſe, as, Ligature about the

Joints

Joints of the Fingers, Wrists, Elbows, and Knees; others apply to the Testicles, Stupes dipt in Vinegar; others put into the Nostrils Dossels dipt in Ink; Some again put a Piece of cold Iron in the Neck; some wash the Temples with *Acet. Vin.* others use a Frontale to the Forehead, as this;

℞. *Pulv. Sang. Dracon. Bol. Ver. ana* ℥ij. *Acet. Vin. Ol. Ros. Omph. alb. Ov.*

Beat this up into an Emplastic Consistence, spread it and apply it to the *Frons.*

Some wear the Blood-Stone, supposing that will do: And indeed sometimes these Things have taken effect; but sometimes again they have failed.

But to omit all common and contingent Means, I will now shew you an infallible Way to restrain bleeding at the Nose; a Way that I have proved, and can rely on, when all others fail.

First I open a Vein to make Revulsion, which it doth immediately, but being when that is stopt, the Nose sometimes bleeds again, therefore whilst the Arm bleeds, inject into the Nostrils a Syringe full of *Aq. Stiptica Vitriol.* and I put Dossels, dipt in the same, into the Nostrils. these Things done immediately, do powerfully conduce to stop it. Then inwardly

wardly (for ſureneſs) I exhibit a quick Purge, as that of *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* ℥j. or *Pil. Rudii* ℈ij. And this ſurely anſwers your end: And after the Purge a ſafe Opiate is excellent. I'll recite to you an Obſervation of this Matter.

A young Man about 12 Years old, who had bleed exceedingly, and had many Things uſed to ſtop it, but in vain: I was ſent for at laſt, and I did as follows:

Firſt I opened a Vein, and uſed the *Aq. Stipt.* to his Noſe, as I ſhewed above, then immediately I gave him *Extr. Rudii* ℥ſs. I made it up ſomewhat moyſter than ordinary, that it might diſſolve and work the ſooner; which it did; and the Purge no ſooner workt, but the Blood ſtopt immediately and bled no more; when this had done Working, I gave the Youth *Gr.* ij. of *Laudnum*, and put him to Reſt, which he did effectually, and alſo temperated the Efferveſcency of his Blood, that it came into its right Tone.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Hemorrhoides.

THE Piles are a Tumifaction of the Hemorrhoidal Veins, by dreggy and melancholy Blood, which ſwells them to that degree, that they at laſt open and bleed abundantly.

Now if this Bleeding be moderate, it is a Benefit to Nature; but if immoderate it weakens much.

Before they open, there is a great Pain, and often Inflammation and Tumor, and then 'tis called the blind Piles.

If they don't bleed, and yet are tumified and inflamed, they are not to be opened by Inciſion, tho' never ſo much Pain; leſt Fiſtulation be thereby cauſed.

But uſe theſe Means:

Firſt let a Vein be opened to make Revulſion of the Humours, and exonerat Part of the offending Blood.

Then exhibit Emollient Clyſters to mollifie the Feces, and diſcharge them; for as a great Looſneſs, ſo Coſtiveneſs is a great Enemy to this Diſeaſe.

Let your Clysters be as follows:

℞. *Fol. Malvæ, coque in Lact. Colat. add. Sacch. Rubr. & Vitel. Ovor. ana q. s. f. Enema.*

This having operated, use the *Fotus* following:

℞. *Salv. Verbasc. Summit. Hyperic. Aneth. flor. Rosar. Rubr. Nuc. Cupres. ana q. s. Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. Colat. f. Fomentatio.*

Apply Stupes wrung out of this very warm and frequently.

You will find this Method give Ease, and discuss exceeding well; for to discuss is absolutely necessary before the Piles be open; and indeed after too.

And gentle Purges are requisite; as,

℞. *Elect. Lenit.* ℥j. *Crem. Tart.* ℥j. *misce.*

Or,

℞. *Syr. Ros. Sol. cum Sen.* ℥ij. *aq. Scrophul.* ℥ij. *f. Haust.*

The following is good to anoint the Part:

℞. *Ung.*

℞. *Ung. Popul. & alb. ana miſce.*

Or,

℞. *Ol. Succin. & Axung. Porcin. ana miſce. Probatum.*

Or this following:

℞. *Muclag. ex Sem. Pulicar. & Cydonior. in Aq. Solan. fact. ana* ℥ſs. *Ol. Roſar.* ℥j. *Vitel. Ov.* N° 1. *Axung. Gal.* ℥ij. *agit. bene in Mort. Plumb. add. Cer. flav. parum, diſol. miſce, f. Ung.*

Any of theſe, eſpecially this laſt, are exceeding prevalent to anoint with in this Diſtemper; or to be applied on Stupes of Lint or fine Tow to the Part, and bound there.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Sedes Procidua.

THis Prolapſion of the *Anus* comes ſometimes from hard Straining, and commonly from Coſtiveneſs, inſomuch as the inner and wrinkled Tunicle of the *Anus* turns outward, and that Part becomes tumid and very painful; and there is a continual Bearing down.

To cure it, you muſt bathe the Sphincter Muſcule well and warm, with *Acet. Vin.* or *Vin. Rubr.* then ſtrew upon it *Flor. Maſtic.* and ſo return it up, and dip a double Compreſs in the ſame Liquor warm, and apply it, binding it on whilſt occaſion requires, and taking it off when neceſſary. But here Phlebotomy is needful, and the Body muſt be kept ſolvable with either *Elect. Lenit.* or *Syr. Roſar.* or ſtued Prunes, or ſome other grateful Lenient.

CHAP. XXIII.

Atheroma, Steatoma, Meliceris.

THese Tumors are contained each in its *Cystis*, and rise from Crass Phlegm; and each hath a different Matter in it; but are all cured by the same Way, that is, they must be extirpated by Incision. And if they are not clean taken out, there will be a *Fistula* or ill Ulcer; therefore if any of the *Cystis* remain, eat it out with Corrosives, as *Precip. Rubr.*

These are not painful, but hinder the Action of the Part; neither do they differ much in Colour from the *Cutis*. In the Joints they are called *Ganglion*; in the Neck *Scrophulæ*; in the Head *Tuberculæ*. In the beginning they may be discussed with *Empl. Oxicroc.* or *Galb. Croc.* but Incision (in the Increase or State) is the surest Way. Then heal the Place with Balsam.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

A Fiſtula in Ano.

EIther it penetrateth or not penetrateth, the *Inteſtinum Rectum*. If it penetrateth, 'tis cured by Ligature. You are to paſs the Head of a Leaden or Silver Probe, armed with a double Thread, into the *Fiſtula*, and meet it with your Finger in *Ano*; and bring it out, (I mean only the one Part) and leave the other Part which you muſt bring out with the Probe thro' the *Fiſtula*, and ſo tye the Thread pretty hard, which will incide the *Fiſtula* in a little time; together with the Inteſtine; for ſuch a *Fiſtula* cannot otherways be cured.

And if it did not penetrate, as well as when it doth, you muſt inject *flor. Egyp. & Spir. Vin. miſce.* And afterwards heal with *Sarcotiques*, as in other Ulcers. The Reaſon the Cure muſt be thus treated, is, for that *Fiſtula's* commonly affect a Bone, or take their riſe there, and ſo work themſelves out by making a Callous Canal, and if a Nervous Tunicle as the *Inteſtinum Rectum*, is penetrated, it requires this Operation to heal it; otherwiſe there will be continual Gleeting.

You may eat out a *Fiſtula* with Corroſive Means, as *Precipit. Rubr.* but then you

you must have a Defensive about the Part to hinder Inflammation, and ease the intollerable Pain inwardly ℞. *Turpeth. Miner. & Diagrid. ana Gran.* iij. give this once a Week in *Conf. Rosar.* till cured.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Fistula Lacrimalis.

First the *Callus* is to be removed; to do which *Turb. min. tota.* either in Powder or mixt with *Egyptiac.* and so applied on Pledgits or Dossils, is approved: For, as I told you in the last Chapter, the *Callus* must be either eaten or cut out, else the *Fistula* cannot be cured: But then you must apply an Anodyne Emplaster over it, such as *Parcelf. & Diap. ana misce.* or a *Cata. ex. Mica. Pan. alb. in Lac. Vacc. cott. & Pulv. Croci. & Ol. Ros. parum, misce.*

Some use the actual Cautery, which is indeed best if in Place where it can be used with safety. After this these *Fistula's* may be cured as other Ulcers, with Sarcoticks, and here especially use *Ung. Tutiæ.* or other that are proper and specifick for the Eyes.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Ægylops.

THis is a ſmall Tumor contained in a *Cyſtis* in the great Corner of the Eye, or *Canthus*. You have heard that a *Cyſtis* muſt be taken wholly out; and here Inciſion beſt, if it can be ſafely made; if not, a ſmall Cauſtic is to be preferred, and to carry off the Eſcar, and mundifie the Place, *Precip. Rubr.* mixt with *Ung. Tutiæ*, and a Dolſel armed therewith, and applied is very proper. This done, and the Bone clear, you may heal it with *Linim. Arcei.* And becauſe great Pain annoyeth, uſe this *Cataplaſm* over all.

℞. *Flor. Melilot. Chamo. ana Pugil.* j. *Pulp. Pom. Dulc.* ℥ij. *Sem. Fenugr. Pulv.* ℥j. *Micæ Pan. alb.* ℥iij *Vitel. Ov.* N° 2. *Croc.* ℈j. *Coq. in Lac. Vaccin. in Form. Catapl.* This applied warm is very anodyne.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Polypus.

THere are two Species of this Tumor in the Noſtrils; one not radicated, called *Sarcoma*. The other hath ſmall Roots and ſpreadeth it ſelf, and too often becomes cancerate.

But as to the firſt Species; Sarcoticks and powerful drying Medicines, in the beginning, ſtop its Progreſs, as this,

℞. *Cort. Granat. flor. Balauſt. ana* ℥j. *Antimo. Crud. Croc. Mart. ana* ʒſs. *Myrrh. Maſtic. Lithrag. ana* ℥j. *f. Pulv. ſubtiliſſ. miſce cum Mel. Roſar.* And apply it.

If it be the worſer Species called *Polipus*, then uſe ſuch Things as waſte, or inſenſibly eat it away, as,

℞. *Alumen. Calcin. Ærugin. Caput Mort. ex Vitriol. ana* ℥j. Let theſe be mixed as the former and apply it.

Or you may touch it with *Spir. Vitr. vel Sulph.* but then defend with *Ung. Refrig. Galen. & Nutritum cum alb. Ov. & Ol. ana Roſ. miſce.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Cataractæ in Oculo, with other Filmes.

IF this Film be got over the Pupil of the Eye it is seldom taken away in any other manner than by Couching: The Substance of it is this: 'Tis a Mass of concreted Humidity, or superfluous Distillation, flowed into the Eye, and makes a Preternatural Film between the *Cornea*, and Cristaline Humour *Gradatim*.

Now before you attempt to couch, you must prepare the Body by purging, either with *Pil. Rudii*, or *Cochiæ* ℈ij. or as the Strength of the Patient can bear.

Two or three Days after this you may couch, thus:

Set the Patient in a Chair to the light; and let the other Eye be bound up; and let his Head be held by an Assistant fast and steady; and let the Patient's Arms be grasped about your self; and let the Eye be held open.

Then pierce your Couching Needle in between the *Iris* and the Lesser Corner, against the midst of the Cataract; and with the Point of the Needle press it down gently from off the Pupil or sight of the Eye; and cause it to stay

there

there without returning : And if it ſhould break in your depreſſing of it, you muſt dilligently couch all the Pieces down. Then withdraw the Needle, and apply a ſmall Bolſter of fine Linnen dipt in *Alb. Ov. & Aq. Roſar. alb. ana miſce, cum Pulv. Alum. paulum* ; and ſo bind it up, as alſo the other Eye ; and apply to the *Frons* a Reſtrictive, as this,

℞. *Thur. Maſtic. Sang. Dracon. Bol. Ver. Nuc. Cupreſ. ana Pulv. Alb. Ov. Acet. Vin. Ol. Myrtil. ana, q. ſ. f. Frontal. Extend. ſuper Alut. applicat.*

Follow this Method for a Fortnight, then purge the Head, as before, and make a Fontinel in the Neck, to prevent its relapſing.

For *Stains, Films, Pearls*, &c. that happen on the outward Part of the Tunicle of the Eye, generating Obfuſcation ; you muſt make this *Colyrium.*

℞. *Pulv. Croc. Metal.* ℥j. *Aq. Euphrag. Chelidon. ana* ℥iiij. *f. infuſio. Filter. & ſerv. pro uſ.* Drop of it often into the Eye.

Or this,

℞. *Succ. Chelid. & Fenicul. ana miſce.*

Waſh

Wash the Eye often therewith. Or this following :

℞. *Succh. Cand. alb. in Pulv.* Blow it with a Quil frequently into the Eye.

But together with any of these, the Head must be purged as in the Cataract ; And an Issue in the Arm on the same side must be made.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of Lupia and other Excrescencies.

THeir Cause is extravasated Blood incrassated.

A Wen is seldom or never cured by any other Means than by Extirpation.

Some divide the *Cutis* cross-ways, and so slip out the Wen.

Others do it by fastning a Ligature about the Basis (as in a cancerated Breast) and then incide it off, within the Ligature ; and the same may be done to any Excrescence.

As for smaller Excrescencies, they may be extirpated with the Probe-Scissors, but the greater with the Cutling.

But

But where Ligature cannot be made, you may extend it with the Hand, and ſo make Inciſion and take it off.

This done, apply your Reſtringent to ſtop the Bleeding.

℞. *Pulv. Galen. cum alb. Ov. miſce*, apply it, *cum Pil. Leporinis* to the Wound: Or any other proper Reſtrictive may ſerve. And over this a doubled Compreſs, and make Bandage.

Then when you dreſs again, endeavour Digeſtion, with that of *Tereb. & Vitel. Ov. ana miſce*, or other Digeſtive.

And then you may heal it with *Baſilicon* on Pledgits of Lint, or elſe with *Linimentum Arcei*; and over theſe *Emplaſt. Diapalm.* or other that you know proper.

And at length cicatrize with *Diapomph.* or *Ung. Tutiæ.* or *Deſiccativ. Rubr.* or other Epulotick.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

Of Caruncul æ and Cornofitas.

THeſe are generated from the ſame Cauſes, and generally from fretting, heating and galling Humours, that for the moſt Part affect the *Meatus* of the Body; and theſe are not without Malignity.

As in the *Ductus Urinarius* from a virulent *Gonorrhea*.

Caruncul æ are fleſhy, from a ſharp and corroſive Humour, or venemous Gleet, adhering and increaſing on the inner Sides of the *Ductus Urinarius*, impeding the Paſſage of the Urin, and cauſing grievous Pain and Acrimony.

Now if it grows to that paſs, as that thereby the Membrane of the *Ductus* becometh callous, and is ſtraitned up. Then 'tis called a Carnoſity.

As to the Cure of *Caruncul æ*; they being but new, or in the beginning, they may be rubb'd away with a Catheter or Probe, made rough at the end. But if they will not ſubmit to this, then they muſt be eroded away with a medicated Searching Candle.

But before you attempt to eradicate them, be ſure you have cured and perfectly ſtopt the gleet of the *Gonorrhea*, being that Humour is the real Cauſe of the *Caruncul*æ.

You may prepare this Compoſition following :

℞. *Vitriol. Calcinat.* ℥ij. *Pulv. ex Lap. Calaminar.* ℥iiij. *Precipit. Rubr.* ℈j. *diſſolv. f. Mixtur.*

Then raſe the Wax from the end of a ſearching Candle, and dip the Wick in this Mixture whilſt hot; and as it cooles, you may form and ſmooth the end as you pleaſe for your uſe. You may make ready ſeveral of theſe at once to uſe as you have occaſion, (that is) each time you take one out, you may put another in, until you have waſted and ſubeded the *Caruncle*.

But obſerve; before you apply this, you muſt probe with a Searching Candle unmedicated, to find how far in the Caruncule, or Carnoſity is; and when you find the end of this is ſomething paſſed the Caruncule, then meaſure it and mark it exactly, that you may parallel it with the medicated Candle; ſo that the medicated Part may be juſt upon the Caruncle or Carnoſity.

So when you have intruded this as far as the other was, you must cut off the outer end, about half an Inch without the Part; which end so cut, you must make flat and broad to turn over the end of the Part; and there fasten it with a Cloth bound on, until next time there is occasion to remove it, and to apply another Candle.

But mind ever when you take out the Candle, that you inject by Syringe *Aq. Plantag.* or *Aq. Hord.* or *Vin. alb.* into the *Ductus* to mitigate the Heat, and to bring out what is subeded of the Caruncle or Carnosity, which will come forth as a Stuff.

And at last when you have removed the Caruncle, or Carnosity, you must for a time put in a pure white Wax searching Candle unmedicated, to heal what the other made sore, and to keep that the *Ductus* shall not grow together.

Some Carnosities in this Part cannot be cured, but by putting a Conductor into the *Meatus*, and so make Incision upon it, from without, and take out the Carnosity; and after heal with proper Tents and Medicines.

Sometimes Caruncles and Carnosities do affect other *Meatus* of the Body as well as this. I shall observe one unto you in particular that happened in the *OEsophagus*.

A

A Gentlewoman in *Cheſhire*, about 60 Years old, happened to have a Carnoſity in the *OEſophagus* or Throat, which in a little time grew very offenſive to her Swallowing: She had tried abundance of Means to help her Deglution, before the Cauſe of it was really known.

At laſt I was ſent for, and I made Search with my Detruſor, that is an Inſtrument of Whale bone with a ſmall Button of Spunge at the ſmaller end thereof, which I wet in a little Syrrup of Roſes. And I perceived there was a large Carnoſity about half Way down; which I told to her Relations preſent, whom I deſired to ſend for other Advice, which they did, a Chirurgion from *Cheſter*. This Surgeon and I told them we could not undertake to cure it, but told them the uſe of the beſt Means we though fit; and ſo were diſcharged. But they afterwards made uſe of others, and the Carnoſity growing ſtill bigger by a Gleet diſtilling down from the Head, (for ſhe had a continual *Catarrh*) inſomuch that at laſt ſhe could not ſwallow any Suſtenance at all, but died. Some Carnoſities in other Parts, as the Eye, *Anus*, *&c.* if they cannot be removed by Inſtrument, yet they may be ſubeded by *Pulv. ex Antim. Crud.* applied dextrouſly unto them, for it waſtes them *gradatim*, as it were inſenſibly.

CHAP. XXXI.

De Vermibus Africanis.

ALbeit this Distemper is not much known in this Part of the World, yet in the *Nigritarum Regione*, whither our Ships commonly sail, it is frequent; and our Whites, as well as the Negroes, do sometimes experiment it to their Grief. Our Chirurgions that use *Guinea* have it under their Cure often whilst in those Parts. 'Tis a Worm that breeds commonly in the Thigh, sometimes in other Parts of the Limbs. Some of them are of a prodigious length, 20 or 30 Foot long, having Heads at both ends.

Now to cure this, you must make Incision wearily in the Tumor, but cut not the Worm. Then if possible take out the Head of the Worm between your Forceps; but if not, then apply thereto, a Pledgit of Cotton, with a little Powder Sugar sprinkled on it, and so bind it up. For this will invite the Worm into it, so that the next dressing you may take the Head of the Worm in your Forceps. And then have a Quil ready slit, in which put the Head of the Worm, and so twist the Worm about the Quil; as much as you

can

can do at that time: But beware of breaking the Worm, for that would cause a vexatious Ulcer or *Fistula*, hard to be cured. Then leave the Worm so twisted on the Part, and dress it up as before; and do so each Day, till you have twisted the Worm wholly out.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of Lithiasis.

THIS is a preternatural Concretion generated of a Petrific Humour, possessing the *Vesica*, or other Part, (as the Kidney) which diluted with the continual Accession of the Urin, forms a rotund Shape, or some thing like that, and in process of time becomes hard as Stone; and cannot be cured but by *Lithotomia.*

The Body must be prepared by Lenient Purgation, as,

℞. *Syr. Rosar. Solutiv.* ℥ij. *Vel Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *cum Crem. Tart.* ℥j. *misce.*

Let this be done two or three times, before you operate: Then a Day or two after the last Dose; you may operate, thus,

Place the Patient (if it be a Child) on an Affiſtant's Knees. But if an Adult, then in an Elbow Chair, with a Pillow in it. Let the Knees be opened wide, and each Hand tied to the Foot of the ſame ſide with Tape; and let an Affiſtant ſtand behind holding the Patient faſt.

Then the Finger of your left Hand being anointed with Oil or freſh Butter, muſt be put up into the *Anus*, and feeling the Stone, you muſt diſpoſe it down towards the *Perinæum* with the Tip of your Finger, (in ſome ſtrong Patients the Chirurgion immits two Fingers) and with your other Hand ſtroke down the Stone decently beginning above the *Pubis* to bring it down into the *Pelvis*, and Neck of the *Veſica*, and below the tip of your inner Finger, that that may have the more hold of it to incline it to the Place of Operation.

Then with your Inciſion-Knife or a ſharp Raſor, make Inciſion right on the Stone, and on the left ſide of the Line of the *Perinæum*, and parallel with it, and ſomething near it; and let the Inciſion be in length, according as you judge by your touch, the Stone to be in bigneſs.

Beware you make not your Inciſion too high, where the *Veſica* is more ſimply nervous, (for then it would not ce-

ment

ment again) but rather more low on the Neck of the Bladder, that hath a more carnous Tunicle, and will be better healed.

The Orifice being made, enter your *Lapidillium*, and pull the Stone out. If you find the Stone to be greater than you judged, and the Orifice is ſmaller than neceſſary, you may dilate a little, but let it be in the lower Part, and not towards the upper, (for the Reaſon aboveſaid.) This done apply a Pledgit of Lint with *Pulv. Galen.* to the Wound, and let go the Bandage of the Patient's Hands and Feet; and ſo make decent Compreſs and Bandage to the incided Wound, for there needs no ſtitching.

After this you may cure the Wound, with *Baſilic.* or *Linimentum Arcei*, or other Balſam that is convenient.

But keep the *Ductus Urinarius* open with a Catheter, or other Means, and let out the Gravel or ſlimy Matter with the Urin.

And keep the Body moderately ſoluble, by Clyſters or Lenitives. But now a-days (when the Operation is over) to ſtaunch the Blood and heal the Wound, moſt Chirurgions uſe the Reſtringent Bathe, thus:

℞. *Cort. interior. Querc. Contuſ. Modic. Aq. Font. Cong.* iiij. *coque ad Conſump. Par.* 4. *& ſerv. ad uſum.*

You may make more or leſs, according to this Proportion; but this is of good moderate Strength: And there is not a greater Aſtringent Thing in Nature.

When you uſe this Liquor, put thereof as much as is ſufficient into your bathing Tub; and the Stone being extracted, and the Bandage looſed; put the Patient to ſit therein; till the Blood is throughly ſtenched, which will be in a little time. Then take the Patient out, and apply to the Wound a little *Pulv. Galen.* mixt with *Alb. Ov.* on a Pledgit of Lint; and on that a Compreſs and decent Bandage, for the firſt Dreſſing.

After this, ſome put the Patient oftner into the Bath moderately warm; but you may as well heal the Wound now with digeſtive and aglutinating Balſam, as was taught before, keeping the Patient to a ſolutive and temperate Diet.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Raptures or Herniæ.

ALbeit the Laceration of the *Peritonæum* would render this Diſeaſe to be a Wound, yet the Protuberation of the *Omentum*, makes it a Tumor, and indeed where there is a Rupture, there is a large Swelling.

It comes from violent Motion of the Body, or exceeding great Straining, or external Hurts, cauſing a ſolution of continuity in the *Peritonæum*.

It aſſumes ſeveral Names from the Places erupted, as in the Navel, *Hernia Umbilicalis*, and in the Groyn *Hernia Inguinalis*, *&c.* But when the *Omentum*, or together with it, the Inteſtine, elapſes into the *Scrotum*, or *Inguen*, it makes an *Exomphalus* at the *Umbilica*; theſe I account really Ruptures that require Reduction.

Now the Cure of all Ruptures, where the *Peritonæum* is infracted, is much the ſame.

As to the Cure.

Lay the Patient on the Back with the Coxendices somewhat raised ; and with your Hand return the *Omentum*, and together with it, the Intestine, if elapsed.

If the Feces, or Ventosity abound, so that you cannot return it, you must inject emollient Clysters ; as this, that both opens and is carminative :

℞. *Herb. Emoll. quinq*; *ana* Mj. *flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Samb. ana* M. ſs. *Sem. Fœnicul. Aniſ. Bacc. Laur. Junip. Contuſ. ana* ℥ij. *Coq. in Aq. font. q. ſ. Colat. add. Sacch. Rubr.* ℥ij. *Hier. Picr.* ℥vj. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. ſs. *Ol. Chamo.* ℥ij. *f. Enema.* This injected doth the Work effectually.

To a Child, the following will be sufficient :

℞. *Fol. Malv.* Mj. *Sem. Caru. Contuſ.* ℥ij. *Lac. vaccin. q. ſ. coque Colat. add. Ol. Chamo.* ℥j. *Sacch. Rubr.* ℥ſs. *miſce*, *f. Enema.*

With your Hand, you may feel the largneſs of the *Foramen* that is burſt in the *Peritonæum*, out of which the *Omentum* extuberates, making the Tumor.

And

And to close and conglutinate this, is your next *Propositum*. Reduction being made, and the Part brought together, as near as possible, you must apply thereto, either *Emplast. Adhern. contra Ruptur.* Or this following:

℞. *Ichyocoll. in Acet. dissol.* ℥ij. *Sarcocol. Mastic. Thur. Aloæ. Sang. Dracon. Gypsi. Bol. Ver. Gallar. ana* ℥ij. *Alb. Ov. q. s. f. Mixtura. Extend. super Alut.*

Let this be applied, and over it a Truss; (if in the *Inguen* or *Scrotum*) but if in an *Exophalus*, make compress with a Plate of Silver or Lead in it, and good Bandage.

Of inward Means that do good, the following are most approved:

℞. *Fol. Herniæ. Osmund. Regal. ana* Mij. *Rad. Symphit. Bistort. ana* ℥j. ℈s. *flor. Hyper.* Mj. *Sem. Anis.* ℥ij. *coque in Vin. Rubr. q. s.* and to a Pint of the strained Liquor, *add. Syr. de Symphito.* ℥ij. *f. Apozem.*

It is to be drank ℥iiij. at a time, Mornings and Evenings.

Or this:

℞. *Flor. Hyperic. fol. Herniariæ infuſ. in aq. Oſmund Regal. tum coque parum, Cola. & Edulcorat. cum Sacch. alb.* Let this be drank as Tea.

Two or three Spoonfuls at a time to a Child in this Condition, is an excellent ſpecifick Julep.

In great Oppreſſion of Wind, a Confection of the Carminative Seeds is very available, if ℥ij. or ℥j. be taken at a time.

And *Spir. Sulph.* ſome Drops, in all the Patient's Drink, is an approved Means.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of Scorbutick Tumors and Ulcers.

IT's impoſſible to cure theſe Tumors and Ulcers, except you can eradicate the Radix of the Diſeaſe along with them. The Diſtemper comes by a peculiar degree of Acidity in the Blood, that putrifies and corrupts it; and becauſe the Humour cauſing it, is of a Phlegmatick Nature, therefore the Tumors pit under the Finger: And being the Sanguine is complicated with it, and both of them putrid, therefore black or livid Spots appear under the *Cutis*.

This with Swelling of the Legs, and Rankneſs of the Gums, and Laſſitude of the Body, and wandring Pains, are the infallible Signs of the Scurvey.

Sometimes it happens in a hot Conſtitution, and other times in a cold, and accordingly there muſt be ſome difference as to the Cure. In a hot Conſtitution, let the Drink be this:

℞. *Succ. Plantag. decoct. & deſpumat.* ℔xvj. *Cerviſ. Nov.* ℔xxiv.

Let

Let these be mixt and work'd together, and when settled and fine, bottle it up; and after a Week old, let it be drank as ordinary Drink; especially Mornings and Evenings. Or let this following Julep be often taken:

℞. *Succ. Plantag. decoct. & despumat.* ℔ij. *Sacch. alb.* ℔ij. *ß. coque ad Syrup. serv. ad usum.*

This is to be taken Morning, Noon and Night; two, three or four Spoonfuls at a time, according to the Age of the Patient.

But in a cold Constitution, do thus:

℞. *Nasturtii Hortensis. Succ. Cochleariæ ana* ℔iiij. *Succ. Auranti.* ℔xij. *Cervisia Nov.* ℔xx. *misce.*

Let it work together, and when it is fine, let it be drank constantly as common Ale.

Then take of the above named Juices, *ana* ℔j. *coque, despume, tum add. Sacch. alb.* ℔iij. *ß. f. Syr. Cola.*

Let

Let this Syrup and this Ale be taken, in a cold Conſtitution, as the former in a hot Conſtitution.

And if the Patient drink other Liquors, whether Beer, Ale, Wine, or Barly-water; be ſure to put as many Drops of *Ol. Sulph.* into each Draught, as will make it throughly tart. Or in want of it, *Succ. Limon.* is an excellent *Succedanium.* Let your Patient drink no Liquor whatever, without the one or the other of theſe mixt with it.

But there is yet an higher degree of Acidity in the putrid Humours that cauſeth a kind of Leprous Scab or Scurf, with extreme itching and burning.

When it is thus, then the mildeſt Means, are as follow:

℞. *Reſin. Scamo. Jalap. ana* ℥j. ℥j. *Moſch.* ℥j. *Calomel.* ℥ij. ß *Syr. Limon.* ℥x. *Tereb. Ven. q. ſ. f. Maſ. Doſ. in Pil. gr.* xxx. to be taken each other Night going to Bed, for a Fortnight together, or longer if there be occaſion.

And wherever the Tumors, Pains or Scabs are, anoint thoſe Parts with *Ol. Succin.* very warm.

Let

Let your Gargle for the Mouth be this, when the Gums are rank and bleed, and become putrid.

℞. *Fol. Cochlear. Pyrolæ Cæpæ. Naſturi. Aquatic. Tarragon. ana* Mj. *Rad. Ariſtoloch. rotund. Enulæ. Campan. ana* ℥j. *Rhab.* ℥ß. *Bacc. Laur.* ʒvj. *Zinzib.* ʒij. *Croci.* ℈j.

Let them be pulverized groſly, and infuſe them in *Cerviſia Veteraſ.* ℔ij. for two Days time.

Then *coque & Cola. f. Gargariſmus.*

Or this:

℞. *Salviæ* Mj. *Pulv. Alumin.* ʒij. *Contund. in Mortario. Colat. fort. tum add. Vin. alb. & Mel. Anglicæ ana* ℥iij. *coque, deſpum. ſerv. in uſum.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of a confirmed Elephantiasis.

IN this Disease there is at first a lamentable Itching, and Bumps rising under the *Cutis*, and at last Ulcerations and Scabbs, or a troublesom Scurf, torments the Patient at a sad rate.

The Cause is a salt and fervid Quality in the Blood; or an extravasated, hot and salt *Serum* that Nature protrudes to the extern Parts, but the *Pores* of the *Cutis* being angust, the Humour cannot exude and so lyeth fermenting under the Skin, till it breaks out in Scabs, by the Patient's continual Scracthing; and hence come the Ulcers.

It is infectious, and ketches upon others, the infected touching them or lying in the same Bed with them.

Them that take it from others, it enters first at the Pores of the *Cutis*, and at last taints the Blood, and then becomes confirmed.

In the beginning, whilst it is but an Itch, the old approved and well-known Way to cure it is this:

℞. *Flor.*

℞. *Flor. Sulph. Lac. Vaccin. ana q. f. miſce, f. Potio.* Give this inwardly Morning and Evening.

Then the following:

℞. *Flor. Sulph. Butyr. recent. ana q. f. f. Unguent.* Anoint with this as often externally.

And bathe the Body well and warm in hot Water, wherein mix Salt and Sulphur.

And make Phlebotomy as often as neceſſary.

And purge with the following:

℞. *Sen.* ℥ß. *Rhab.* ℥ij. *Tart. vitriolat.* ℥j. *Sem. Caru.* ℥ß. *infund. per noctem in aq. fumariæ.* ℥viij. *Colat. add. Syr. Roſar. Sol. cum Agarico* ℥j. *f. Hauſt.*

Let it be drank in the Morning faſting, and order the Patient as in other Purges.

This Method is excellent in the beginning; but when the Diſeaſe is confirmed or the Blood is wholly contaminated by it, it requires more ſtrong and penetrating Means.

In ſuch a Caſe, beſides what hath been ſaid already, you muſt do this:

℞. *Ca-*

℞. *Calomel.* ℈j. *Raſin. Scamo. Jalap. ana gr. x. Turpeth. gr. v. Syr. de Spin. Cerv. q. ſ. f. Pil. pro Doſ. Una.*

Let this be repeated each other Morning, for a Month together; or till you ſee the Diſeaſe is overcome.

And let the Decoction of *Sarſa. & Guiac.* be drank during the whole Cure. (You will be taught how to make it, in the following Diſtemper that I ſhall treat of.)

And now more powerful ſweating is to be celebrated, as,

℞. *Theriac. Androm.* ℥ij. *Antimo. Diaphoret.* ℈ij. *miſce, f. Bol.*

Or,

℞. *Aq. Theriac.* ℥ij. *Tinctur. Croc.* ℥ß. *Syr. Caryoph.* ℥ij. Burnt-wine *q. ſ. f. Hauſt.*

Put the Patient to Bed when he takes either of theſe, and let him be kept warm, for there will be effectual Sweating. But with all this, if the Diſeaſe be ſtill ſtubborn, you muſt uſe the Sulphur Bath alternately; and let both Means be uſed often. The beſt external Means, and ſafeſt, is as follows:

℞. *Ce-*

℞. *Ceruſſæ. Litharg. ana* ℥ij. *Acet. Roſ. Ol. Myrtil. ana* ℥iij. *Butyr. recent.* ℥iij. ß. *Floſ. Sulph.* ℥ß. *Sal. Com.* ℥iij. *Tereb. Scio.* ℥j. *f. Ung. S. A.*

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of Siphylis: It's Differences.

THeſe Cacoethic and Siphylic Tumors and Ulcers, are impoſſible to be cured, unleſs the Contaminous and Nefandous Diſtemper; from whence they exſurge, be cured with them; which obliges me to obſerve unto you, the intire Cure both intern and extern, of this obſcene Diſeaſe.

This Diſtemper is acquired two ways, either hereditary or accidentally; if the former Way, and that the Birth came tainted into the World, that Child will not be long lived; there is no promiſing Cure to ſuch.

That *Siphylis* that is acquired by outward Impurity, is initiated as follows:

By the coitous Motion and Heat, there ariſeth from the Sordidate Perſon, a certain feditous and malignant Damp or Steam; which the aperient Pores of the Sane

Sane Party doth receive; and in those Parts it first infecteth; and not only the *Cutis*, but also the *Subcuticulor Carn*, and its *Fibrous Serum*. Hence comes Tumor, Inflammations, *Pustulæ*, and Ulceration in the Privities. I do not say but that this Disease (at least some Species of it) is sometimes acquired by other contiguous Accessaries, as in time of Contagion, the Air affects the Breath, or the Clothes infects the *Cutis*, *&c.* But the former Way is more common.

Now if the Malignity penetrates thro' the *Ductus* into the *Parastatæ*, there is presently a *Gonorrhæa*, or virulent Running. But if the Venom doth not yet affect the *Parastatæ*, but spreads under the *Cutis*, and so over the *Glandulæ* of the *Inguen*, then it extuberates Buboes.

Thus far I call it only a *Misfortune*, and I will shew how to cure it by and by. But first let me trace the procedure of these Contagious Atoms, until it becomes a confirmed *Siphylis*.

It is not long that the Malignity will abide in these Parts only, and not penetrate more inwardly; but together with this, it in a little time gets into the Blood within the Vessels, and by degrees corrupteth the whole Mass: And that circulating, infects the whole Body from Head to Foot. And what of the Blood extra-

extravasates, induceth Phagadænic Tophes, Nodes, Botches and Ulcers, Serpigenes, Nocturnal Pains, and what not, both without and within.

Now if the former Species, or Misfortune, be neglected, or not well cured, then it certainly produceth the latter, or confirmed *Syphilis*. But now I will first shew you how to cure a Misfortune, or not confirmed Species; and afterward I will teach the Cure of the *Syphilis*.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of a Misfortune: Or first Species of Syphilis.

YOU have heard already how this Malady is acquired: It remains now that I observe to you the Cure of it before it comes to be a confirmed *Syphilis*.

If the Patient apply himself unto you at first, when he perceives his Ailment; and that there is a Tumor, Inflammation, or Ulceration, or the Buboes rise in *Inguen*, or an involuntary Running begins. Then you must begin with purging and checking the Malignity, thus:

℞. *Ca-*

℞. *Calomel.* ℥j. *Extract. Alband.* ℥ij. *Rasin. Scamo. Jalap. Pulv. Rhab. ana* ℥iv. *Tereb. Scio. q. s. f. Mass. Dos. a* ℈ij. *ad* ℥j. *in Pil.*

Or this,

℞. *Pil. ex duob. Rudii, Cochiæ. Calomel. ana* ℥j. *misce, f. Pillulæ. Pro Dos. quatuor.*

Either of these taken every other Morning, or as the Patient can bear it, for four times, or five. These will effectually carry off the Humour already putrified, and prevent farther Putrifaction.

Then to check the virulent Running (if present) and likewise the Malignity with it, let these Alexitery Pills be taken over Night.

℞. *Terræ sigil. Sang. Dracon. Bol. ver. Margr. Pearl. ana* ℥j *Gum. Tragaganth.* ℥ß. *Laud. Lond.* ℈j. *Terebinth. Scio. q. s. misce, f. Mass. Dos. a* ℥ß. *ad* ℈ij. *multa nocte.* Let them be taken every Night, as long as there is Occasion.

Or these:

℞. *Calomel,* ℥ß. *Bezort. Miner.* ℥iij. *Camph. Laud. Lond. ana* ℥ß. *Tereb. Scio. q. s.*

q. s. f. Mass. Dos. a ℈ij. *ad.* ʒj. *Singul. nocte*; until the Cure is performed.

Or this following:

℞. *Extr. Croci.* ʒvj. *Calomel.* ʒß. *Camph. Laud. Lond. ana* ʒß. *Bezoart. Min.* ʒij. *Tereb. Scio. q. s. f. Mass. Dos. a* ℈ij. *ad* ʒj. Every Night during the Cure.

When you use any of these three last, you must purge but twice a Week, with the above-named Cathartic Pills.

But if the Running is but from a Strain in the Masculine Sex, or a *Fluor. alb.* in the Feminine, (as sometimes happens.)

Then often embrocate the Reins with,

℞. *Ung. alb. Camph.* ʒij. *Sacch.* ℔. ʒij. *misce, f. Enchrysta.*

And withal use the following Pills:

℞. *Antimo. Diaphor. Ter. Sigil. ana Tereb. Scio. q. s. misce, f. Mass.* Take hereof in Pills ʒj. at a time every Night.

Or,

℞. *Alb. Ov.* N°. 4. *Sacch. alb.* ʒij. *Aq. Rosar.* ʒij. *misce*, for one Dose to be taken

taken Mornings and Nights every Day. And purge once a Week, as thus,

℞. *Pul. Rubarb. Senæ* ℥ij. *Syr. de Cichorio. cum Rhab.* ℥ij. *miſce*, for two Doſes.

Having thus purged, then uſe the *Bolus* following:

℞. ♀. *Diaphor. a* ℈j. *ad. gr.* xxx. *Conſ. Roſar.* ℥j. *f. Bol.*

Take this at Night, continuing the uſe of it for ſome time; and purging alternately with it: You will find it the beſt and ſureſt Method of Cure, whether in a virulent or nonvirulent Running.

But if virulent, you muſt take Care from the very beginning to waſh any Ulcers that may happen between the Glans, and Prepuce, or elſewhere, with the following Lotion, which will both cleanſe and heal them. You muſt likewiſe inject of the ſame by Syringe into the *Ductus Urinæ*, or *Meatus Verendæ*, which will abſterge the ulcerated *Paraſtatæ*, and cleanſe the *Ductus*, and prevent *Caruncul æ* or *Carnoſities*, that otherwiſe will be apt to adhere and grow there:

℞. *Tinct. Sacc. Glycyrrhizæ in Aq. font. Fact.* ℔j. *Vitriol alb. Sacch. Saturn. Calo-*

mel. ana ℈iiij. *Spir. Vin.* ℥ij. *miſce, diſſol. Filtra. f. injectio.*

Then to allay the inward Pricking and Burning, *&c.* do thus:

℞. *Aq. Roſ. Dam.* ℔ij. *Sal. Prunel.* ʒs. *miſce, diſſol. cum Sacch. alb.* ℔ij. *coque, denique add. Aq. Cinamo* ℥iiij.

Of this give four Spoonfuls at a time, Mornings and Evenings, and if the Prepuce be reverted, and the Part much tumefied and inflamed, do thus:

℞. *Pulp. Rapi, q. ſ. Coq. ſub Ciner. cum Lact. & Aq. Roſ. miſce, f. Catapl.* And apply it whilſt hot. But firſt foment it with the following:

℞. *Fol. Salv. Plant. flor. Roſ. Rub. ana* Mj. *in Aq. font.* ℔ij. *coque, Colat. add. Spir. Vin. Com.* ℥ij. With this ſtupe the Part twice a Day, till the Symptoms are vaniſhed.

And all along let *Aq. Hord.* or ſmall Ale be the Drink, and in every Draught let there be a little Loaf-Sugar to ſweeten it, and ſome Drops of *Spir. Sulph.* to make it pleaſantly tart. This preſerves what is yet untainted from the Infection.

℞. *Bacc.*

℞. *Bacc. Junip. coque in Vin. Rub.* this is excellent to foment the Parts as warm as sufferable. 'Twill qualifie Tumor and Inflammation effectually.

But if there arise Buboes in *Inguine*, you must not endeavour to repel them; except there is but only a Stiffness and an Appearance, as if there would be a Rising; for then an Emplaster of *Diach. cum Gum.* laid on, and Purging as above will dissolve that in the beginning, and carry off the Humour *per sessum.* But if you see that it will not apostemate, then make no delay, but bring it to Suppuration as fast as you can, thus:

℞. *Rad. Lillior. alb. Cepar. Fic. ana* ℥iiij. Cover them in a glazed Pan with *Lac. vaccin.* and decoct till 'tis become a *Pulp. tum add. Micæ Pan. alb. ferment. Axung. Porcin. ana* ℥ij. *misce in Mortar. & cum Lac. q. s. f. Catapl. ad quem add. Mithrid.* ℥j. *Croc.* ℈j. *misce.* Use this warm and often till the Buboes are suppurated, then open them either by Caustic or Incision: And keep them open with a small Tent armed with *Basilicon*; but use the *Cataplasma* unto it for some time longer, to ripen what may be yet undigested, (as is common.)

At length mundifie with *Flor. Egyptiac. & Spir. Vin. misce, f. Emmaton.* and dress

the Ulcer with *Basilic.* and a little *Pulv. Præcipitat. Rubr. misce.* and at last with *Basilicon* alone; and from the time you leave off the *Cataplasma*, use *Emplast. Diach. cum Gum.* to the end of the Cure. Then cicatrize it with a little *Aq. Calcis* on a Pledgit of Lint, and let an Emplaster of *Diapalma* be wore for a time after to confirm it, and defend from Accidents.

And mind (if Plethory be present) that in the beginning you bleed in the Foot; but if not, then forbear Bleeding, lest you thereby mix the Contagion with the Mass of Blood.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Cure of a Confirmed Siphylis, by Purging and Sweating.

TO eradicate this foul Distemper with all its numerous Symptoms, 'tis necessary you first consider, if it can be cured without salivating, or if the Patient must be salivated. If the Body is not become extraordinary putrified, the Disease may be cured without Fluxing, thus:

℞. *Calomel.* ℥iv. *Rez. Jalap. Scamo. ana* ℥j. *Laud. specif.* ℥j *Syr. Cychor. q. s. misce, f. Mass.*

f. Mass. Dos. in Pil. a ℥ß. ad ℈ij. multo mane; every other Day, or as often as Strength permits. You may give more or less, as the Patient can bear. Let him drink warm Posset-ale between each Motion: Then at Night give as follows:

℞. *Laud. Liquid. Cydoniat. Gut.* 12. *Calomel.* ℈j. *Conf. Ros.* ℥j. *misce, f. Bol.* Let this be taken at Night going to Bed. And let a Cup of Posset-ale be drank after it very warm, to provoke a breathing Sweat.

Follow this Method alternately, till you see the Mouth grow sore, or the Chaps become turgid, or that there is more than usual Spitting. Then to keep off a Flux, and carry the Humour downward give this following:

℞. *Resin. Scamo. Resin. Jalap. Elaterii. Extract. Colocynth. Turpeth. Miner. ana* ℥ss. *Ol. Carui.* ℥ij. *Sal. Tartar.* ℥j. *Syr. de Spin. Cerv. q. s. f. Mass.* Give of these Pills in the Morning fasting. *a* ℈j. *ad* ℈j. ss. Let them be exhibited each other Day till the Symptoms are over.

These will surely prevent Salivation, and effectually carry off the fermenting and malignant Humour, *per sessum.*

For Soreneſs of the Mouth, let this Gargle be uſed:

℞. *Fol. Salviæ*, Mj. *Alumen.* ʒij. *Contuſ. in Mortar. Colat. Fort. Liquor add. Acet. Vin. Mel. Angliæ ana* ʒiij. *decoct. deſpum. ſerv. in uſum.*

Let the Patient keep in a warm Room, and let the Drink be as follows:

℞. *A. Hord. q. v.* dulcifie it with *Sacch. alb.* and make it gratefully tart with *Spir. Sulph.* as many Drops in each Draught as will tart it ſufficiently; and let a ſpare and wholſom Diet be ordered.

When you have followed this Method about a Fortnight, and you ſee Symptoms begin to vaniſh, then you ſhall need purge only twice a Week, and ſweat the Patient well on the intermitting Days, thus:

The Grand Diaphoreticks.

℞. *Theria. androm.* ʒj. *Mercur. Diaphoretic.* ʒſs. *Pulv. Gum. Guaici.* ϑj. *Laud. ſpecif. gr.* ij. *miſce, f. Bol.*

Or,

℞. *Aq. Theria.* ʒj. ſs. *Antimo. Diaphor.* ʒſs. *Spir. Croci.* ʒſs. *Laud. Liquid. Cydoniat. Gut.* 12. *miſce, f. Hauſt.*

Either

Either of these sweat powerfully, and is exceeding specifick as to the Distemper.

As to *Caruncules* and *Carnosities* in the *Ductus Urinæ*, if there should any happen by a long *Gonnorrhæa*, you have before how to remove them: However, use the following by Syringe:

℞. *Tinct. Succ. Liquoric.* ℔j. *Sacch.* ℏ. *Vitr. alb. Calomel. ana* ℈iv. *Spir. Vin.* ℥ij. *dissol. Filtra. f. injectio.*

Then apply this:

℞. *Litharg.* ℥ss. *Plumb. Ust.* ℥iij. *Tutiæ* ℥ij. *Aloæ* ℥j. ss. *Pulv. Corticis. Granat.* ℥j. *magnet. Sacch.* ℏ. *ana* ℈. *Ol. Ros. Hydrag. ana* ℥iij. *Ceræ. alb. q. s. misce, f. Ung.*

Intrude of this three times a Day into the *Ductus*, through a *Cunicula*, as far as the Caruncle or Carnosity; and ever when you remove it, wash with the former by Syringe. And for any Ulcers, Scabs, Serpigenes or Pustulas, wash them with the following:

℞. *Calomel.* ℥ij. *Aq. Ros.* ℥xij. shake it well together in a Glass Viol, and wash the Botches and Exulcerations with it warm and often. And to Nodes and Tophes, if there be any, apply *Emplast. de Ranis, cum* ☿.

It remains now that I ſhew you how to cure this Diſeaſe by Salivation.

CHAP. XXXIX.

The Cure of the Siphylis by Salivation and Sweating.

THere are two Ways to raiſe a Salivation, internally by Mercury, or externally by Unction.

Internally, Albeit it may be raiſed by other Hydrargyric Preparations, yet that of *Turb. Min.* is the beſt, if well prepared.

You are firſt to prepare the Body by purging, thus:

℞. *Sena* ʒſs. *Rhab.* ʒij. *Sem. Aniſi.* ʒj. *infun. per Noctem, in Aq. font.* ℔. ſs. *Tepid. mane Coq. parum, Colat. add. Syr. Roſar. ſolutiv. cum Agaric. ab* ʒj. to ʒiij. of the Infuſion. Let the Patient take this in the Morning faſting.

Or,

℞. *Pil. Rudii & ex duobus ana* ℈j. *miſce*, for one Doſe.

The

The second Day after the Purging, you may begin to administer your salivating Doses, thus:

℞. *Turb. Min. gr.* xij. *Conserv. Rosar.* ℥j. *misce, Cap. multo mane.*

When it works, let Posset-ale be drank plentifully, to forward the operating and provoke the spitting.

If you see this operates well, you may let a Day pass ere you exhibit another: Then the second Morning augment your Dose of the *Turbith* to *gr.* xiv. taken as the former. Then rest a Day, and see if any Symptoms of Salivating do appear; if there doth, you may rest another Day, for possibly the Salivation may with these two Doses be raised high enough: But if not, then give the third Dose, and let that be of the *Turb. Min. gr.* xvj. When this hath wrought well, you may expect two Days, and observe how it salivates; for you may now forbear giving more: For if for all this, the Salivation should not be raised enough, you may quicken it by anointing the Soles of the Feet and Palms of the Hands, with the salivating Unction, *viz. Neapolitanum.*

If you will raise the Flux by Unction, then anoint not only the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, but likewise

the Joints of the Limbs with the above-named Ointment. But have a care you anoint not the Breast or Belly.

And let this anointing be Morning and Evening, till the Salivation riseth; and there must such Preparation go before it, as was before the inward Means.

The Patient must in salivating have on Flannel Shift and Drawers, instead of Linnen; and the Head and Neck must be wrapped warm; and the Patient must be laid in Bed, there to abide during the salivating Course; and beware of catching Cold.

And take care that the Salivation be kept to that height, as the Patient may spit about a Quart in twenty four Hours; which you will know by the Spitting-pot for that purpose; they are bigger and lesser made of Tin.

If the Flux is too high, you may check it with a *Lentiv. Aperitiv.* such as *Elect. Lenitivi.* ℥j. or *Syr. Ros. Sal.* ℥ij. and if it be too slow, you may quicken it, as above, with the Unction.

You may observe this; that as the Infection entred the Body thro' the Pores, so this Medicine follows it by the same Way, and meeting with the inward Means that helps it, it expels the Venom and the poisoned Juice out of the Body by way of the Salival ducts.

And

And mind alſo, that the more the Fauces ſwell, the greater the Salivation will be, and the more warm Poſſet-drink is taken, the more kindly the Patient will ſalivate.

But now be ſure you look well to the Patient's Mouth; and let the Gargariſm in the foregoing Chapter be warm and frequently uſed. Or at leaſt waſh the Mouth often with warm Poſſet-ale or *Aq. Hord.* with Honey of the Roſes mix'd.

And let a Liquorice-Stick be conſtantly held between the Patient's Teeth, to keep the Mouth open, that in ſleep the Rhume may come forth, and that the Tongue may not be bit, as ſometimes it happens.

If the Patient ſalivate well, it will be exceeding fœtid, therefore you muſt continue ſalivating till the Spittle becomes inoffenſive to the Patient, or to your Smell, which is uſually about 17 or 21 Days, *plus minus*, according as the Malignity was more or leſs.

When the Patient hath ſalivated ſufficiently, it uſually ceaſeth of it ſelf: If it doth not, then you muſt carry it off by Purging.

The ſame Purges that prepared the Body for it, will carry it off. Or *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* ℥j. in a ſmall Glaſs of

Vin. alb. is excellent; if once is not sufficient, you may repete it oftner.

This done, begin your Sweating-course, and Diet-drink, which you must prepare thus,

The Sweating-course. ℞. *Sarsa. Guiac. Cort. ejusdem Rasp. ana* ʒiij. *Rad. Chinæ. Safafras. Clycyrrhizæ Zedoar. incis. ana* ʒij. *Sem. Carui Contus. Anisi. ana* ʒj. *Fic. incis. pass. exacinat. ana* ʒiv. *Pulv. Antimo. Crud. in Linteolo Colligat.* ʒiv. *Aq. font.* ℔xvj.

Let the Woods, Roots, Bark and Antimony be infused in the Water a whole Night seething hot, and close stopped; and in the Morning decoct till ℔vj. is wasted: Then strain it, and add the other Things, and boil it an Hour longer, and when cold, strain it without pressure, and bottle it up with a little white Sugar in each Bottle. And after two Days Settlement, let the Patient drink of it, warm and constantly especially Mornings and Evenings, about half a Pint at a time, till the Patient is well; except at Meat, when a little small Ale, or a small Glass of Wine, and Water is allowed; and that the Patient hath been used to Wine formerly.

A Hot-

A Hot-houſe is beſt to ſweat in, if it can be procured, and let the Patient ſweat in it each other Day for a Fortnight together, and drink plentifully of the above-named Diet-drink in time of Sweating, and let it be warmed.

But if you ſweat in a Bed, then do as followeth :

℞. *Aq. Theriac. Tinct. Croc. ana* ℥j. *antimo. Diaphor. gr.* xv. *miſce, f. Hauſt.*

Or,

℞. *Theriac. Androm.* ℥ij. *Antimo. Diaphor.* ℈j. *miſce, f. Bol.*

Continue this Courſe for a Fortnight, then conſummate the Cure, with a Cathartick or two, as before-mentioned.

CHAP.

CHAP. XL.

Of Odontalgia.

THE Teeth-aching, or Gum-tumifying, is a Diſeaſe of great Grief and Miſery to ſuch as endure it; and diverſe Means are uſed to cure the ſame; but ſome take effect, and others fail. Thoſe that have rotten and hollow Teeth, the beſt Cure is to extract them; but when the Gums are tumified with Blood, 'tis beſt to lance them; or if they impoſtumate, open it with your Fleme, and let out the corrupt Matter; but there is often exceeding great Pain in breeding of this Tumor in the Gums.

Therefore when you ſee it will not diſcuſs, the beſt thing that I know to ripen and break it, is to apply a roaſted Fig, ſplit in two, and one Part laid hot unto it at a time. This certainly doth the work in a little time. Then you may heal it with this Gargle.

℞. *Mel. Roſar.* ℥ij. *Alumin. Roch.* ℥j. *Aq. Plantag.* ℥ij. *miſce.* Waſh the Mouth well and warm, and often herewith, till the Patient is well. But ſome time there is raging Pain of the Gums and hollow Teeth,

Teeth, when there is no Tumor at all; and this is by reason of Cold or Wind getting into the hollow Tooth, or from a hot and cholerick Humour, possessing the Nerve in the Tooth, or in the hollow of the Gum under the Teeth.

Many Ways are used to stop this Pain, and I have experienced most of them: But there is only one thing that I can recommend to you as infallible; and 'tis this, First see if there be any Crumb, or other Body in the hollow, get it out; then take a Drop or two of *Laud. Liquid*, and dip a Pellet of Lint in it (whilst warm) and apply it into the hollow; and mix 20 or 30 Drops of the same *Laudanum* in a small Glass of Sack, or Posset-drink, and let the Patient drink it. And expose him to rest in a warm Bed. This gives certain ease. Or *Laud. Specificum* will do the same thing, one Grain applied into the Tooth with Lint, it being dissolved in *Spir. Vin.* and three Grains swallowed down as the other.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLI.

Of a Gangreen and Sphacelus.

A Gangreen is a Mortification of any fleshy Part, whether from Tumor, Wound, or Contusion, *&c.* There is first Tumor and Inflammation; and if those cannot be discussed nor digested, then comes Blackness and Mortification: Then there is lamentable gnawing in the Part, but the outward Sense of the Tumor elapseth; there is notwithstanding yet some small Sense in the Part which may be retrieved by good handling; and all that is dead may be separated without Amputation of the Limb, albeit a fearful Colour, Blistering, and Stench is present.

In this Case you must be quick in what you do, for a Gangreen turns to Sphacelate speedily, and then there is no help for it but Amputation.

The internal Means are these: *Theriac. Androm. Lond. Nov. Aq. Theriac. Pulv. Gascon, &c.* These exhibited, powerfully defend the Vitals, and oppugn the malign Atoms; and impede the farther Progress of the Gangreen, being they are powerful Alexitaries. Their Doses are well

well known, therefore I need not name them.

Now as to the Part it ſelf, you muſt apply above it and about it a ſtrong defenſive; to prevent the Lethal Atoms, from incroaching farther. And on the Gangreen you muſt make deep Scarifications to the very quick; (but with Regard to the Nerves) the which Inciſions you muſt fill with ſtrong Eſcarotiques; as,

℞. *Lixivii Capital & Spir. Vitriol. ana miſce.*

Let this be applied hot, and inſinuated to the very bottom, and all over as far as the Gangreen reacheth. *'Tis better ſmart, than loſe the Part.*

This in a few Hours will induce a conſiderable Eſcar; and there will be a *Rima* or Chink ſeen all about between the quick and the dead Fleſh, which by dreſſing with *Baſilicon*, will in a ſmall time ſeparate. When this is caſt off, then dreſs with *Baſilicon* and a little *Precip. Rubr.* mixt, to carry away the Remainder of the Gangreen. And the ſame will alſo digeſt the Ulcer delicately; afterward you may incarn, and heal, and cicatrize it as an ordinary Ulcer, except it happen in a very ill Habit of Body.

In the cure of a Gangreen, you muſt mind

mind to have every Dreſſing a ſtrong *Lixivium* to ſtupe it withal, for that conduceth excellently to the performing of this Cure; as this following,

℞. *Ciner. Lign. q. v. Aq. font. q. ſ. coque, ſ. Lixiv. fort. Colat. add. ſummit. Abſynth. Hyperic. Centaurii. q. ſ. Rurſumque coque, Colat. rurſum, add. Spir. Vin. com. q. ſ. ſ. fomentatio.*

Out of this let Flannel Stupes be wrung, and applied hot for a long time together, each Dreſſing.

But let me adviſe you to take heed how you uſe a rigorous Method of Cure, with Eſcaroticks, till you are ſure it is a Gangreen. For juſt in the changing of Colour from red to black, it may have ſome degree of Senſe yet in it: And then only Scarification and the *Lixiv.* may do of themſelves, as to its Recuperation; and milder Applications may conſummate the Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Amputation of a Limb, and healing the Stump.

NOW a *Sphacelus* is a through Mortification and Inſenſibility of a Part, both Fleſh and Bone; with horrible Stench and Deformity. And there is no Way to preſerve the Patient's Life, than by amputating, if it be in a Place where that Operation can be done.

But if a *Sphacelus* happen in a Leg or an Arm, Hand or Foot, whether from a Tumor, or Wound, or Contuſion, you muſt make Amputation, thus,

Firſt deveſt the Limb, and place the Patient in a light Place, ſo as you may ſee, and have room to perform the Operation. You muſt place an Aſſiſtant behind the Patient to hold him, and another before him to hold the Limb up.

Let that behind ſtrip up the Muſcules and Cutis Tort. and you with a Ligature fetch two ſtrait Turns about the Part, two Inches above the Place you deſign to deſect, and faſten it.

Then with your Diſmembring-knife take two rounding Slaſhes, even one againſt the other that they may meet, and let them be incided deep to the very Bone.

And

And let him that has the Gripe above, and alſo him that holdeth beneath, hole up the Muſcules each from other that are incided; and you with your Catling divid any Veſſels or Nerves that may lye between the Bones, and with the back of your Knife, raiſe off the *Perioſtium*, that it may not choak the Teeth of the Saw. And be ſure this Work be done above the *Sphacelus*, or the fractured Bones, if it were from a broken Limb.

And if the Amputation is below the Elbow or Knee, where there are two Bones, then are you to ſtand within ſide to diſmember; becauſe the firmeſt Bones are on the inſide, and the looſer on the outſide, which muſt be divided firſt; otherwiſe the ſmaller Bone will give way to the Saw, and render your work more painful to the Patient, and troubleſom to your ſelf.

But if you amputate in the *Os Humer.* or *Os Femor.* you may ſtand on which ſide you pleaſe.

This premiſed, you muſt with your Saw take off the Bone, or Bones, at as few Strokes or Motions as you can, and let your Aſſiſtants hold ſteady, leſt the Bone break e'er the Saw be quite thro'. This done, have your Cautrizing Buttons in the Fire, whether you uſe them or not; for perhaps you'll be forced to

fear

ſear the Mouths of the large Veſſels, the Blood will be ſo petulant. And indeed, if you amputate for a Mortification, and not for Part of a Limb ſhot away by a Bullet or Splinter, where the Man is otherways ſound, the actual Cauterie is more proper, becauſe the Fire is a greater Help to take out the Malignancy, and to prepare for the better Digeſtion and healing of the Stump.

But when Limbs are wounded in the Wars or otherwiſe, ſo that they cannot be cured; but that there muſt be a taking off immediately; then Reſtringents are the beſt Means to ſtop Bleeding, and indeed moſt acceptable to the Patient.

The beſt Reſtringent Mixture is this,

℞. *Pulv. Reſtring. Major. alb. Ov. Acet. Vin. ana q.ſ. miſce, f. mixtura.*

This is to arm your Diſmembring-Buttons and Pledgits, to be applied. When you have ſtripped down the Muſcules over the end of the Bone, and brought them as near together as poſſible, firſt the Buttons on the Mouths of the Arteries, then the Pledgits, the firſt leſſer, and the uppermoſt broader, and all wet in *Poſca*, and armed thick with the Mixture, or *Galen*'s Powder, *cum Pilis Lepo-*

Leporinis; ſome indeed before the Application of theſe, take the croſs Stitch, and others do not. I have uſed both ways.

But the Ligature above muſt be looſed, and apply not only the Buttons and Pledgits on the End, and a ſmall Pledgit of dry Tow to the end of the Bone, becauſe of the Marrow: But alſo have ready armed with the ſame Mixture, long Compreſſes; and place them along the Member one cloſe by another, the one end on the end of the Stump over the Pledgits, and the other end as high as they will reach along the Limb. Then draw on a wet Bladder, and ſo make Bandage, when you have drawn on your Croſs-bolſter.

Theſe will be very uſeful for they not only confirm the Pledgits, but are a great Defence to the Part; eſpecially when the firſt Rouler is applied. This muſt be a ſingle and ſhort *Faſcia*, about four Inches broad, and with it you muſt take two or three Turns about the Margin of the Stump, with one of its Edges cloſe to, and the other Part on the Compreſſes, as far as it will reach. Let it be pretty tort, and ſo faſten it.

After this apply a double-head *Faſcia*, which begin a croſs the end of the Stump, and roul each Part croſs other, and as high

high as the next Joint above, till you have ſpent the Rouler, then make faſt.

The next Day's Dreſſing will be more difficult than this; for it will be hard to get of this Dreſſing without making the Wound bleed a-freſh. Therefore you muſt handle it nicely.

You may moiſten it with Oil, and it will take up ſome time in removing it off, for when you have unrouled it, and removed the croſs Bolſter, you will ſcarcely get off one Part of the reſt without all.

Note, the firſt Dreſſing ought to lye on three Days, without taking it off, except Symptoms urge.

Now when it is taken off, have ready by you Reſtringent Powder to ſprinkle on any Place you ſhall ſee incline to bleed; and have ready likewiſe a freſh Pledgit of dry Tow to put to the end of the Bone: And now anoint the Part all above with *Ol. Roſar.* warm. Then have ready your Digeſtive to apply; as this,

℞. *Tereb. Ven. Vitel. Ovar. Ol. Catellor. ana q. ſ. Pulv. Croci parum, ſ. mixtura.*

For a general Digeſtive there is not a better in the World, and it is moſt uſed, after Fights at Land or Sea, where many

many Men are wounded. Arm your Pledgits and apply them, when you have ſecured ſtill the end of the Bone with your dry Pledgit; and then make Compreſs, and your Bandage as before. And let this remain two Days, unleſs ſome accident happen.

The next Dreſſing have ready a comfortable Fomentation to ſtupe the Stump withal, for this conduceth much to the digeſtion and healing thereof; as thus,

℞. *Summit. Hyper. Centaur. Abſynth. ana* Mij. *Bacc. Laur. Contuſ.* ℥iv. *Aq. font. Cong.* j. *coque Colat. add. Spir. Vin. Com.* ℔j. Wryng Stupes out of this, and apply them for ſome time together. Then embrocate the Part all about with *Ol. Roſar.* warm, and dreſs with your Digeſtive, as before.

Continue thus Dreſſing once a Day, till you ſee the Stuff fall, and that the Wound is laudibly digeſted: For I reckon a Wound well digeſted, as good as half cured.

The Doſſil of dry Lint or Tow at the Bone will exfoliate it of it ſelf: Or if you miſtruſt that, you may dip your Lint in *Tinctura de Myrrhæ*, and let it dry, and then uſe it to the Bone, and it will ſurely anſwer your end, as to that.

Then

Then to incarn and heal, you may use the good old Medicine *Basilic. & Linim. Arcei* mixed. Or if that doth not do it as fast as you would have it, you must use *Diapomph.* which is a well-known Sarcotick.

And at length you may cicatrize with *Deficcat. Rubr.* or *Ung. Tutiæ.* and a *Diapalma Emplast.* over all: And thus Dressing, in a little time you will perfect your Cure.

But mind all along to injoin a sanative and wholsom Diet, and keep a temperate Body, by Clysters, or other proper Lenients, and make Phlebotomy as often as requisite, to keep off a Fever, or other Symptoms.

TRACT II.

Teacheth the Cure of Insuper Affects.

These Insuper Affects are neither Wounds, Tumors, Ulcers, Fractures, nor Luxations; and yet a necessary Part of Chirurgery: Therefore I treat of them as a Part by themselves, without mixing them under other Heads.

CHAP. I.

Of Superfluous Parts removed.

IT sometimes happens that a Birth is brought into the World with more Fingers or Toes, than by Nature it should have: This is a superant Formation of Nature, and a Monstrosity. And from

from the Deformity and Inconveniency thereof, ſometimes the Chirurgion is required to remove them.

And the Way to extirpate a ſuperfluous *Digitus*, or indeed any Finger or Toe, that by accident becomes capable of Extirpation, is as follows.

Place the Part even upon a ſmall Block, that hath ſomething of a Prominence on its upper Part whereon the *Digitus* lyeth, ſo that it may not lye hollow, for fear of ſhattering the Bone; And let the *Digitus* be held cloſe to.

Then with your ſharp Chizel, and weighty Mallet, ſtrike it off at one Blow.

You need not divide the Fleſh about, for a Keen Chizel doth divide all both Fleſh and Bone together.

When 'tis off, have ready a ſmall Pellet of dry Lint, to put to the end of the Bone, and another Pledgit armed with *Pulv. Galen.* either dry or mixt *Cum. Alb. Ov.* and on that a Compreſs, and ſo make Bandage.

When you dreſs it next, put ſtill a ſmall Pellet dry to the Bone; but let the Pledgit over that be armed now with your Digeſtive; either that *Ex Tereb. & Vitel. Ovor.* or *Baſilic.* for either of them will do.

And let the reſt of the Part, whether Hand or Foot, be anointed with warm *Ol. Roſar.* and an Emplaſter of *Diapalma* over all.

Dreſs thus once a Day, till you have healed it, at laſt cicatrize with *Ung. Tutiæ*, or other proper *Epulotic.* You muſt each Dreſſing defend from the Air all you can; to which end you may apply a warm Stupe wrung out of warm Wine, or Common Spirit of Wine.

But if for all this the Bone doth happen to foul, you may exfoliate it with a little *Pulv. Euphorbii* on the ſmall Pellet of Lint: And let the reſt of your Applications be as before.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The Meatus Corporis, *unnaturally united.*

WE see that some Children are born with one or other of the *Meatus* of their Body, closed so, that the Part cannot do the Office that Nature ordains such a Part for. As the Orifice of the Ear, Eye, Nose, Mouth, *Anus*, *Verenda*, *&c.*

To open these, if the *Cutis* or *Carnis* should be grown over them, 'tis to be warily divided by Incision, and that according to the rectitude of the *Fibræ*.

Or if a Film groweth a-cross them, and within, as sometimes there doth; then let it be perforated, (but diligently) and let a Dossel or Tent of Lint be applied therein to keep it open.

Or if in the Passage of the *Pudenda*, then let a hollow Pipe be so applied, either of Silver or other, that the divided or perforated Parts may not join again, but heal separately.

CHAP. III.

Of Fingers or Toes, and other Parts unnaturally closed.

IT often falls out that either from the Birth, or by Accidents (as Burning or Scalding) the Fingers of the Hands, or Toes of the Feet, for want of right Handling at first, grow to each other, or so may other Parts likewise.

These are a hindrance to Action, and a Deformity to the Patient.

To remedy such; There must be a dextrous separating of them by Incision; And then dress with Balsam and Emplaster, and so bind up each a-part, as they may not touch one another any more till healed.

CHAP. IV.

To exemate Extranosities got into the Ear.

IF an Earwig or other Insect be got into the Ear, you may anoint the extern Part of the *Meatus* with *Mel.* which will invite the Insect out; and if you fill the hollow of the Ear with Cotton, the Earwig will lodge therein: So that having lain there a time, as a Night or so, when you take out the Cotton, the Insect will come out with it.

Sometimes Ear-wax stops the Passage, and hinders the Hearing. In this case you are to drop into the *Meatus*, *Ol. Amigd. Amaror.* or *Ol. Chamom.* and stop the hollow with Cotton or Black Wooll; This will mollifie and prepare the Ear-wax. Then after a Day or two you may, with a well-fitted Ear-Syringe, inject into the Ear forcibly, warm Sack, or White-wine, and so often till the Ear-wax comes out in one entire Lump, in form of a Bee; upon which the Patient will immediately hear better. Then stop the Ear with Cotton, to keep out Cold.

CHAP. V.

To adempt Extranious Things got into the Eye.

SOmetimes Sand or Duſt, Sparkles or Motes, get into the Eye, producing intolerable Pain. The Way to eximate ſuch Bodies is this; you muſt with your Fingers, or your *Speculum Ocul.* hold open the Eye-lids, and with a fine Sindon or Spunge, wipe out the extrane Subſtance. Or you may do it with Lint on the end of your Probe. But the moſt common Way is to lick the Mote out with the Tongue.

'Tis uſual, and often effectual, that the Patient clap his Finger on the Noſtril on the contrary ſide, and his Eye being held open, let him blow his Noſe forcibly, and ſo the Mote removes away.

But ever when this is done, waſh the Eye with Roſe-water.

CHAP. VI.

To abſtract Extraneous Things got into the Throat.

IF it be a Pin or ſmall Fiſh-bone, or other-like ſharp Subſtance, that you cannot come at, to extract with your Forceps; (the which you would eaſily do, were it in the upper Part of the *OEſophagus*, or about the Root of the Tongue, when you may ſee it) then you may uſe the Intruſion, which is an Inſtrument of Silver or Steel, with a Button at the end, wherewith to intrude the noxious Thing down into the Ventricle. But I uſe an Inſtrument of Whale-bone, much of the ſame form with the other, and a ſmall Button of Spung faſtned to the end thereof, which I dip in clear Water, and impulſe it down the *OEſophagus*, and it either carries down the ſharp Body, or elſe brings it out upward, and ſticking in it.

After this Operation, you muſt cauſe the Patient to gargle the Throat with Honey of Roſes to heal it.

CHAP. VII.

Of Extranious Water got into the Body.

SOmetimes a Perſon by ſwimming, or diving, or falling into the Water, may have received ſo much into the Body, as that the Patient's Life is in jeopardy, if it cannot be diſcharged: The Way to evacuate it is this:

As ſoon as he is taken out, immediately triſe his Feet up, and let his Head hang down; and put a Feather into his Throat, and he will inſtantly diſgorge the Water.

Afterward give him a little Burnt-wine, and ſweat him in a warm Bed.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Labium Leporinum.

HEre is an insuper Deficiency of a Part; and the Way to cure it is as follows:

Whereas 'tis usual for both Parts of the Lip to adhere to the Gum, they are to be gently separated by Incision, and a small double Bolster is to be applied between them and the Gum, and keep them from joining again.

Then with your Probe-Scissors cut both ends of the Lip, on each sides of the *Chasma*, in order to dispose them to coalesce, when brought together.

And then at the lower Part of the Wound, pierce one of your Needles through both sides (or rather ends) of the Lip, and bring them so evenly together, as that there may be no Deformity when healed; and twist your Thread cross-ways about the Needle to hold it so. This done, penetrate your other Needle through both Parts of the Lip, above the former; and bring that Part close, and so twine your Thread cross-about that Needle, and fasten it.

Then for the firſt Dreſſing, apply *Pulv. Galen.* on Lint, and *Empl. Diapalm.* over that, and ſo make decent Compreſs and Bandage. And afterward waſh the Wound each Dreſſing with warm Wine, and heal it with *Lucatellus Balſam*, or other inoffenſive *Linim.* and inwardly *Mel. Roſar.* is proper to apply on Lint between the Gum and Lip.

At length when the Wound is ſo well united, as to abide together, you may take out the Needles, and ſupply it in faſtneſs with fit Compreſſes and Bandage.

And you may cicatrize it with *Ung. Tutiæ*, or other fit Epulotic.

TRACT.

TRACT III.

Of Wounds and Contuſions.

CHAP. I.

Of Wounds and Contuſions in general.

AS I could not ſpeak of Tumors, without their Ulcers that follow moſt of them; ſo I cannot ſpeak of Wounds, without the Contuſions that accompany many of them.

A Wound is a Solution of Continuity, made by a Weapon, or any other Thing that incideth, punctureth, or lacerateth, any Part of the Body. *A Wound defined.*

Of Wounds, ſome are Simple, others Compound. *The Differences of Wounds.*

Simple Wounds are ſuperficial, without Contuſion or Fracture, or loſs of Subſtance. Compounds the contrary.

Again,

Again, Of compound Wounds, ſome are leſs and others more dangerous.

Thoſe leſs dangerous, are them which although with loſs of Subſtance, yet are in a Muſculous Part, and without great Contuſion. Or if incided through a Veſſel deep, yet may eaſily be joined and cemented again. Or if punctured ſo as that the Bone be touch'd, yet (if in a wholſom Habit of Body) may be cured by the firſt Intention.

Thoſe Wounds that are more dangerous, are ſuch where the great Veſſels are wounded, with loſs of Subſtance, and Contuſion, and in Emunctory Parts, or Joints or ill Habit of Body, or in nervous Parts, or have Fracture of the Bones with them, or are penetrating the inward Parts, or ſuch as are poiſoned.

As to the Cure of Wounds.

There are two general Intentions, *viz.* Agglutination and Concarnation.

Moſt of ſimple Wounds are cured by the firſt of theſe.

And moſt of compound Wounds are cured by the ſecond.

To perform the firſt general Intention, or to cure a ſimple Wound by Agglutination, is not only to join the Wound by Stitch

Stich or Compreſſes, and Bandage, and ſo to dreſs it no more. But albeit ſome that are moſt ſimple, will be thus healed, yet the moſt of them require five *Propoſita* to cure them.

Firſt, There muſt be *Exæreſis*. Things hurtful muſt be taken out; as Point of a Weapon, Splinter, Thorn, Nail, *&c.* for if any ſuch things that made the Wound be left ſticking in, there can be no healing. And to this *Propoſitum* belongs *Siſtend. Sanguin.* ſeeing no Wound can heal till the Blood is ſtopt: And this *Propoſitum* is performed by the Hand, Medicine, or Inſtrument. 1. *Propoſ.*

Secondly, There muſt be Coadunation. The Rima's or Margins of a Wound muſt be ſo cloſed that the inward Parts of a Wound may touch each other ſo as to unite again, elſe there can be no healing by the firſt general Intention: And this is effected by Compreſſes and Bandage, or by Stitching. 2. *Propoſ.*

Thirdly, There muſt be a Coaleſcence, or a Cementation of theſe inward Parts of the Wound, when they are thus joined, elſe there will be Corruption (if not Gangreen) inſtead of laudable Healing. 3. *Propoſ.*

And

And this is done by fit digeſtive Balſams and Emplaſters, aſſiſting Nature.

4. *Propoſ.* Fourthly, Cicatrization. For after a Wound is well healed inwardly, yet ſome of them (eſpecially when there is not a Sanative Conſtitution) will be long gleeting, and loth to skin. And albeit the very Balſams and Emplaſters that brings it to this, do often perform the cicatrizing Part alſo, yet ſometimes there is need of Specifick Epuloticks.

5. *Propoſ.* Fifthly, Defenſation. In the effecting of all the foregoing *Propoſita*, there is likewiſe need of defending from Accidents; and this from the beginning to the end of the Cure; ſuch as Inflammation, Cold, or External Hurts, deſcent of Humours, Swelling, *&c.* This is celebrated in Phlebotomy, Defenſives, Bandage, and ſometimes by inward Vulneraries and temperate Aperitives.

The ſecond general Intention, or the cure of Wounds by Incarnation, requires ſix *Propoſita* to perform it.

1. *Propoſ.* The firſt Purpoſe is *Exæreſis*, as in the former.

The

The second is Digestion: A Wound must be digested, or it cannot heal. 2. *Propos.*

The third is Mundification; for without cleansing and correcting of Accidents, as superfluous Flesh, when there is occasion, how can a Wound cure? 3. *Propos.*

The fourth is Incarnation; the Deficiency of Substance must be supplied; and the Wound filled up. 4. *Propos.*

The fifth is Cicatrization; as in the other general Intention. 5. *Propos.*

And the sixth is Defensation; as there likewise spoken of. 6. *Propos.*

These six foregoing Purposes are for healing compound Wounds without Fractures of the Bones, of the Limbs, Clavicles or *Costæ*; but compound Wounds of the Limbs, *&c.* with addition of Fractures, have no less than 10 *Proposita*, or Intentions, required to cure them. The above-named to the Wound it self, and more to the Bones, that is, Extension, Apposition, Agglutination, and Retention, not one can be omitted, as you will see when I come to treat of them.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of a Wound with a ſharp Body ſticking in.

IT often happens that a Wound is made by a Splinter, Thorn, Nail or Particle of Glaſs ſticking in; and as long as this abides in the Wound, it cannot heal, but there will be intolerable Pain; and the longer it remains thus, the more Tumor and Inflammation ſtill increaſeth; eſpecially if it ſtick in any Nerve, Tendon, or Joint; for this would render ſuch a Wound compound, whereas otherwiſe it may be ſimple. And if ſuch a Body is venemous as Glaſs, or a ruſty Nail; or if it is penetrated deep, then you may not without Reaſon fear a Gangreen, if it cannot be quickly extracted.

You are, in the firſt place, to endeavour to extract the hurtful Body, either by Hand, Inſtrument or Medicine.

If poſſible let it be done by your Hand, or by Forceps, or other Inſtrument: But if that cannot be, then apply the moſt powerful Attractive Medicines that are known.

Theſe

These following are excellent:

℞. *Pan. Siligin. Butyr. recent. ana misce.*

Or,

℞. *Ferment. & Axungiæ Porcin. ana misce.*

Or this,

℞. *Empl. è Tereb. Ceræ flav. Butyr. recent. ana q. s. misce.*

Or this; which is a very strong Attractive:

℞. *Rad. Aristoloch. Rotund. dictam Cretens. ana* ℥j. ſs. *Resin. Pin. Colophon. ana* ℥vj. *Succin. flav. Sterc. Columb. ana* ℥iij. *Gum. Ammoniac. Oppoponax. ana* ℥j. *Ol. Laur.* ℥ſs. *Tereb. Ven. q. s. f. Empl. Extend. super Alut. Applicat.*

Or this:

℞. *Ferment. Veter. flos. Ung. ana q. s. misce.*

Any of these draw out a sticking Body forcibly. Sometimes it will come out when

when the Emplaſter is taken off; and ſometimes the Emplaſter draws it ſo far, as that you may ſee it, and ſo take it out with your Inſtrument. You muſt whilſt you do this, embrocate the Part with *Ol. Roſar.* and let an *Anod. Cataplaſ.* be applied over all, to mitigate the Dolour; as,

Cataplaſ. Anodynum. ℞. *Flor. Aneth. Chamo. Sambuc. ana* Mj. *Farin. Sem. Lin.* ℥iv. *Lact. Vaccin. q. ſ. f. decoctio ad Conſiſtent. Catapl. tum add. Ol. Lillior. Aneth. ana* ℥ſs. *Pulv. Croci.* ℈j. *f. Catapl.*

This applied warm allayeth intolerable Pain; and the extraneous Thing being got out, you may heal the Place with any Lenient Medicine. But if the offenſive Body will not be extracted, you muſt (to prevent a Gangreen) endeavour Suppuration as faſt as poſſible; as thus,

Cataplaſ. Suppurans. ℞. *Rad. Althææ. Lillior. alb. ana* ℥ij. *Fol. Malv.* Mij. *coque in Aq. Hord. Terantur bene, tum add. farin. Sem. lin.* ℈j. *Trit.* ℥ij. *Butyr. recent.* ℥iij. *Pulv. Croc.* ℈ij. *Vitel. Ov.* N° 1. *miſce, f. Catapl.*

Or this following:

℞. *Rad. Althææ Lillior. alb. ana* ℥ij. *Fol. Malv. Violar. parietar. ana* Mj. *Fic.* N° 6.

N°. 6. *coque in Lact. Vaccin. ad consist. veram. Contus. omni. & trajecit. add. Mic. Pan. alb.* ℥ij. *Farin. Sem. Lin.* ℥vj. *flor. Melilot. Chamo.* ℥j. ſs. *Ol. Lillior. alb. Chamom. ana* ℥j. ſs. *Rursumq; coque ad Catapl. Consistent. tum add. Axung. Parcin.* ℥ſs. *Ol. Lillior. Chamo. ana* ℥j. *Pulv. Croci* ℥j. *f. Catapl.*

This applied warm, is an excellent Thing for any Wound or Tumor that requireth Suppuration.

Now as ſoon as ſuppurated, ſtay not the breaking of it, but open it preſently either by Inciſion or Cauſtick. And then if the noxious Body come not out with the Matter, you may ſee it, and with an Inſtrument extract it.

Then you may waſh the Sore with warm *Spir. Vin. & Mel. Ros. mis.* and heal it with *Basilic.* on Lint, and an *Emplast. Diapalm.* over it.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of a poiſoned or invenomed Wound.

WOunds by the biting of Adders, Mad-dogs, jagged Bullet, or poiſoned Weapon, *&c.* are Hurts that frequently befal Men.

The ſpeedieſt and beſt Way to cure ſuch, is immediately to apply an actual Cautery to the Place, provided it be not in the nervous Part. But if it be, or that a Veſſel is ſtung, or bit, or wounded, with a poiſoned Weapon; then, if any malignant Body be abiding in, ſee preſently to extract it, as the former Chapter ſheweth.

Then immediately apply Cups with a great Flame, and ſcarifie, and again iterate the Ventoſes and draw out the Poiſon.

Some make Inciſion, and cut out the intire Piece, as far as the Bite reacheth.

But if you apply the Cautery, then as ſoon as the Eſcar is removed, put in a Pea to keep the Wound open, in manner of an Iſſue; you may remove the Eſcar with *Baſilic. & Pulv. Precip.* mixed and applied on Pledgits of Lint.

And

And you may bathe the Part with the following:

℞. *Acet. Vin.* ℔ss. *Sal. Marin.* ℥ij. *Theriac. Androm.* ℥j. *misce, f. Fotus.* Dip Stupes therein and apply them hot.

Or,

℞. *Succ. Cepæ. Spir. Vin. Theriac. Androm. ana q. s. misce, f. Emmat.* to be applied on Pledgits of Lint; over which let this Emplaster be applied.

℞. *Myrrh. Sagapen. Assæfætid. Galb. Sulph. Piper. ana* ℥vj. *Pulv. Rad. Consolid. Major. Mummiæ ana* ℥iij. *Ol. Hyperic. q. s. f. Emplast.* Apply this, and renew it as often as necessary.

As to inward Means: *Theriac. Ven. Aq. Bezoart. Tinct. Croci, Pulvis Gascon.* And indeed any other Alexitaries are requisite. The following Powder is excellent:

℞. *Fol. Rutæ. Salviæ, Verbenæ, Polypod. Absynth. Artemis, Melisoph. Betonic. Hyperic. Centaur. ana f. Pulv. Dos. a* ℈j. *ad* ℈ij. Let it be given in any proper Vehicle, Mornings and Nights, *&c.* And you may mix some of it with Hydromel, and

and dip Pledgits therein, and apply to the Wound. Or this good Antidote following:

℞. *Rutæ, Allii ana* Mj. *Coq. in Cervis. Fort. q. s. Colat. add. Pulv. Bol. ver. Molos. ana* ℥j. *rursumq; coque parum.* Let this be drank of, warm and often, ℥iv. at a time.

Or this:

℞. *Rad. Gentian.* ℥ſs. *Scorzon. contra Yerv. ana* ʒij. *Scord.* ʒiij. *Rutæ* ʒij. *Piper. Nigr.* ℈iv. *Croci.* ℈j. *miſce, f. Pulv.* Give a ʒj. of this at a time in *Vin. alb.* or other Wine warm.

This following Alexipharmic is highly approved:

℞. *Fol. Agrimon. Betonic. Plantag. flor. Carioph. Hortenſ. ana* Mj. *Coq. omnia in Cervis. Fort. Colat. add. Bol. Op.* ℥j. *Theriac. Moloſſ. ana* ℥ij. *Carioph.* ʒj. *f. infuſio; rursumq; Colat. Doſ.* ℔ſs. at a time warm, Mornings and Evenings. And let the Patient faſt three Hours after each Doſe; and continue thus till Health is obtained.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Wounds by Burning or Scalding.

BUrnings and Scaldings are either but ſlight, and affect only the *Epidermis*, and ſo raiſe *Phlyctenæ*: Or elſe affect the *Cutis vera*, and ſubjacent *Carne*, and ſo make Eſcars.

But ſometimes (and which is worſt of all) the Fire affecteth more profoundly, and burneth the Veſſels and Nervous Parts, cauſing Contraction, Convulſion, Inflammation, Feaver, and in a little time Gangrenes, if not skilfully look'd unto: Yea, and notwithſtanding the beſt of Means, it often proves Mortal from the very violence of the Pain, and other Circumſtances.

As to Cure; If it be the milder Species of Ambuſtion, 'tis good immediately to Bath it with *aq. Tep.* wherein Sope is diſſolv'd: Or *Suc. Cep.* wherein *Sal. Com.* is diſſolv'd; theſe, as alſo *Mel. Saponis*, do ſometimes prevent Bliſtering. But if the *Cutis* and *Carne* is Burn'd or Scalded, and *Phlyctenæ* are rais'd, then *Ung. Alb.* and *Popul. miſt.* is uſually embrocated into the Part: But *Ol. Ceræ*, is in this Caſe excellent, and cures it throughly, altho' it were Eſcarated.

When the *Vlcuſculæ* riſe, ſnip them off, and let out the *calid Lympha*. leaſt it ſhould ulcerate deeper. Then,

℞. *Ol. amigd. Dulc. cum. Pulv. Tutiæ parum. miſce.*

And anoint the Part gently with a Feather.

But if the Ambuſtion be very deep, and the Nervous Parts are burnt, and the moiſture dry'd up by the intenſe *Calor*, then open a Vein immediately, and exhibit Lenient Aperitives.

℞. *Syr. Roſ. Sol.* ℥ij. *in aq. Hord.* ℥iij. *miſce. f. potio.* Or,

℞. *Electuar. lenitiv.* ℥j. *Crem. Tartar.* ℥j. *miſce f. Bol.*

And make up a cooling Tincture; as this,

Tinctura Roſarum. ℞. *Aq. font.* ℔xij. *flor. Roſar. rubr. Siccar.* ℥j. *infuſ. in Baln. Mariæ. hor.* 4. *Colat. add. Sp. Sulph. rectif.* ℥ſs. *Sacch. alb.* ℥vj. *miſce. fidel. f. Tinctura.*

Let the Patient drink of this a quarter of a Pint at a time as often as Heat and Thirſt require.

To

To the burned Parts apply this following.

℞. *Cort. intrinsic. Sambuc.* ℥iiij. *fol. Plantag.* ℥ij. *Sutriæ* ℥j. *Butyr. recent. Stirc, Gallen. ana* ℥iij. *Contund. omnia in Mortario. Tum in Sartagin. frix. Exprim. f. Balsam.*

This apply'd to the Burn with Pledgets of Lint, is effectual in all great Burns and Scalds. Or this:

℞. *Mel. Angl. Succi Cepæ. Pulv. Iridis. ana. q. f. misce. f. Linimentum.*

This apply'd separates the thickest Escar. Or the following,

℞. *Butyr. recent. Ol. Lilior. Violar. ana.* ℥j. *flor. Altheæ, Cem. Parietar. ana.* ℥j. *Js. Croci.* ʒss. *Fuligin. parum. f. Balsf.*

Mix herewith *Basilicon ana*, part equal and anoint the Burn warm with it, with a Feather.

It digests well, and likewise divides the Escar, and removes it, and heals admirably. Let also Pledgets of Lint be dipp'd in it and laid to the Sores, and likewise fine Lawn spread with it, and apply'd over all. Or this:

℞. *Pingued. Gallinæ. Butyr. recent. ana.* ℥ij. *Ceruſ-Nov. ol. Lilior. ana.* ℥ſs. *diſſol. ſimul per Ignem. Tum. add. Mucilag. ſem. Cydonior.* ℥ij. *Croci* ℈j. *Coq. f. Balſam.* Or,

℞. *Plumb. alb.* ℥ij. *Acet. Vin. alb.* ℥iiij. *coq. depurat. Liquori add. Ol. Ovor.* ℥iv. *miſce. f. Balſam. agitat. bene donec frig. reſerv. pro uſu.*

If the Face is burnt with Gun-powder, do this.

℞. *Ol. Violar. Lilior. Roſar. Amigd. dulc. ana* ℥j. *aq. Roſar alb.* ℥iij. *alb. Ov. N°* ij. *Sacch. Saturn.* ʒj. *Lac. Mulier. parum miſce.*

With this let the Face and Eyes be anointed well and often with a Feather warm: And leſt the Eyelids ſhould grow together, you may dip a fine Sindon in this, and apply gently between them. And if the Fingers or Toes ſhould join by this means, you muſt wrap them ſingly with a Lawn dip'd in this, which will prevent their growing together, and will heal them, or any other Parts of the Body.

Gun-powder may be pick'd out of the Face after it is healed, either with a Needle

Needle, or the point of a Lancet; and if in any other part of the Body, then mild Vificatories being apply'd, will bring out the Powder with safety.

You need not use Bandage to these Burns or Scalds; but let fine Linnen be lightly apply'd, till such time as the Fire is got out, and the Inflammation is over.

And then you may Dress them with *Balsamum Luccatelli*, or other proper Liniment on Lint, and a *Diapalma* Emplaster over all: But let it be *Malaxed Cum. Ol. Rosar.* as in *Erysipelatose* Ulcers.

I will recount to you one Excellent Balsam more for burns and Scaldes; 'tis this:

℞. *Ol. Samb.* ℔ ss. *Ol. Ceræ.* ℥ ij. *Litharg. Aur. Cerussæ, ana* ℥ j. *Calc. lotæ.* ℥ iij. *Thur. Sarcocol. ana* ʒ j. ss. *misce. f. Balsam.*

This is to be apply'd with fine Sindons, when the Part hath bin first Bath'd with the following.

℞. *Flor. Rosar. rub. Equiset. Summit. Rubiæ. ana.* M j. *Coq. in Aq. font.* ℔ iij. *solut. Tum. add. Pulv. Troch. alb. Rhas.* ℥ j. *Bene Succutit.*

And Bath the part with it warm, each time before you lay on the Balsam.

CHAP. V.

A Wound in the Gula *by a Piſtol-Shot.*

ALL Wounds either in the *Aſpera Arteria* or *Oeſophagus*, if long and tranſvers, are dangerous, whether by Bullet, or other Weapon; and if with loſs of ſubſtance, then they are mortal. But if a Wound be oblique in that Part, and ſuperficial, and ſmall, it may with care be Cur'd, altho' the Wind may come forth at the Wound.

As to Cure. If deep and wide, it muſt be ſtich'd. But if ſmall and ſuperficial, it may be clos'd with Compreſſes and fit Bandage. But which ſoever you uſe of theſe, yet the application of the following Balſam muſt be apply'd.

℞. *Sang. Dracon. Maſtic. ana* ℈j. *Bol. ver.* ʒj. *Syr. Roſar. Siccar.* ʒſs. *Vitel. Ov. Tereb. Scio. ana q. ſ. miſce. f. Balſam.*

Spread this and apply it, and make fit Compreſs and Bandage.

Let this lye on three or four Days. The next Dreſſing, when you have firſt ſtup'd it well with warm *Sp. Vini.* you may apply *Balſamum de Chyli*, warm with Lint,

Lint, and *Emplaſt. Diapalma* over it, or in want of the Balſam, or of the Emplaſter, you may uſe *Liniment Arcei* on Pledgits, and *Emplaſt. Paracelſ.* over it, which will do as well.

Now albeit a Nervous Part, as this *Gula* or *Oeſophagus* are, doth not really unite, yet there will a Carnous Subſtance intervene and ſpread over the Wound, that will ſufficiently ſupply this office.

But a *Gargariſmus* is neceſſary to gargle the Mouth and Throat withal, during the Cure. As this.

℞. *Hord. mund.* ℥j. *Flor. Roſ. rub. pugil.* j. *Balauſt. Sumach. ana* ℥ij. *Paſſular Major. exacinat. Jujub. ana* ℥ſ. *Liquorit.* ℥j. *Coq. in Aq. font. an.* ℔iij. *ad.* ℔ij. *Colat. ad. Mel. Roſ. Syr. Myrt. ana* ℥j. ſs. *f. Gargariſmus.*

This both Humecteth, is Anodyne, and conduceth powerfuly to Conglutinate the Wound. Beware you keep not the Wound open with Tents, in this Part; your Buſineſs is to cloſe and heal it as faſt as you can poſſibly.

CHAP. VI.

A Wound in the Muſculus Biceps *of the Arm by a Piſtol-Bullet.*

ADmit there happens a Piſtol-Bullet to paſs thro' the *Muſculus Biceps*, entring in at one part, and out at the other, in the large body of the Muſcle, which is the fleſhy part of the Arm above the bow thereof; but neither of the two heads of the Muſcle are touch'd, nor yet the neather Tendon.

Now albeit this Wound muſt (till Cur'd) be ſomethiug of an Impediment to the Flexor Motion of the *Cubitus*: yet it is not ſo ill, as if the Tail or Tendon of that Muſcle were wounded. And where it is, 'tis not ſo bad, as if the *Muſculus Brachiæus* were wounded with it, that lying near it, and both of them Flexors of the *Cubitus*.

Now the Bullet paſſing through and leaving no Extraniority in the Wound, this ſaves your Extraction of ſtrange Bodies. You have only the Blood to ſtop; which you may do with *Pulv. Galen.* and *alb. ov. miſce.* then waſh the Wound with *Vin. alb.* or *Sp. Vin.* warm, and apply only ſhort Doſſels dip'd in your above-named Reſtringent, into each Orifice.

But

But thruſt not long and thick Tents therein, for that would incommode your Cure.

For a Piſtol-Bullet being round and ſmall, makes little or no loſs of Subſtance, more than if a Sword had ſtab'd through the *Brachiæus*, ſo that the Fleſh uſually cloſeth, and of it ſelf ſuffocates the bleeding.

But here will be a Retrocedence, and Diſſipation of the Spirits, from the margin of this Wound, which cauſeth ſomething of a Diſcoleration; which is not in a punctur'd Wound. But the Spirits will by a comfortable Stupe out of warm *Sp. Vin.* ſoon return to the *Corona* of the Wound again, and the Cure will not much differ from that of a Punctured Wound, in the ſame Place.

After this you may Dreſs the lower Orifice with Balſam *de Chyli*, or *Cathy* warm on a ſhort Doſſel, to digeſt and keep a paſſage open for the digeſted *Pus* to vent; but heal the upper Orifice as ſoon as poſſible with *Liniment Arcei*, or other Balſam on a Pledget, or ſoft Doſſel, and let *Diapalma* or *Paracelſus Emplaſter* be apply'd over all; and let your lower Orifice be likewiſe healed as ſoon as the Wound is well digeſted, for then you may apply only a ſoft Pledgit there likewiſe, arm'd as the other.

This is the beſt way to treat this ſort of Wounds, and long Tents ſhould not be cram'd in them; for the divided Fibræ will of 'emſelves cloſe and touch each other, if not hindred by Tents, and the *Rubidinous Coctii Roris* that emaſſuriates from them, will be their own Balſam; and Nature (by the help of any fit Balſam being apply'd on Doſſels, and the Emplaſter over it) will digeſt and heal the Wound inwardly, and expel any ſuperfluous Matter whilſt this is a doing.

For I muſt tell you, what Balſam you lay on Pledgits to the Orifice of the Wound, is by Nature imbib'd into every part of the Wound that hath need of it: ſo that here will be kindly healing, (as it were by the firſt Intention.) And this very Method may fitly ſerve for Stabbs or Punctures in any Lacertoſe part of the Limbs. Only remember to anoint the Part well with *Ol. Catellor.* or *Hyperic*, warm; after you have ſtup'd it with warm *Sp. Vin. Com.* and before you apply the Balſam and Emplaſter. This with decent Compreſs and Bandage is ſufficient to perform the Cure of this, or any ſuch like Wounds.

This Fomentation, Embrocation, and the Plaſter do powerfully aſſiſt Nature, to prevent Accidents, and digeſt the Wound; and Nature by this takes the advan-

advantage, to agglutinate and expurgate any ſuperfluous Matter, that would hinder.

Hence it is, that in the healing of all Simple Wounds by the firſt Intention, we always ſee moiſture on the Emplaſter that we take off. It were vain to think, that any Wound whatever, altho' never ſo ſmall or ſimple, ſhould heal without Digeſtion in ſome degree or other, altho' it be otherwiſe obſcure to us, than by the Dreſſing we take off

CHAP. VII.

Of a Wound by a Muſket-Bullet in the Thigh.

LET us imagine this Bullet hath paſs'd thro' the *Muſculus Rectus*, and having touch'd the *Os femoris*, is lodg'd in the *Muſculus Triceps*. The wounding of theſe two Muſcles, cauſes that the Patient cannot draw the Leg inward, becauſe the *Triceps*, (whoſe that Office is) is hurt: neither can the Leg be extended, becauſe the *Rectus*, that is an Extenſor, is wounded.

Now albeit there is no loſs of Subſtance in this deep Wound; yet the Bone is

is graz'd upon, and the Shot remains in; and there is neceſſarily a large Contuſion, and Solution of Continuity, and ſuch a receſs of the Spirits, that it cannot be Cur'd, but by the ſecond general Intention. For the *Carne* being ſo far dilated by the Shot, is ſo contus'd that a great part thereof muſt come forth in Matter; and ſound Fleſh muſt be generated in the room of it.

But firſt the Bullet muſt be extracted, as alſo any other Extraniosity, that it may have carry'd in with it. And then the Bleeding muſt be ſtop'd, and the Part muſt be defended from farther Accidents.

1ſt. *Propoſition.* As to extract the Shot, or any other Body extraneous, you muſt ſearch with your Probe where it lyeth, and then with your *Forceps* or *Terebellum* you muſt Extract it.

If you cannot get at it, as the Member now lyeth; you muſt place the Patient in ſuch a poſture, as he tells you he was in, when wounded, and then you may the better Extract it.

But if you find it is gon almoſt thro', and yet not quite; you muſt make Inciſion in the Place where you feel it, when you puſh at it with your Extruder, and ſo force it out that way.

Then

Then ſtop the Bleeding with *Pulv. Galen.* or *Reſtring. Major.* mixt *cum Alb. Ovor.* or *Aq. Stip. Regule.* You may dip a ſlender Tent in one of theſe, and apply it to the Nether Orifice, and on the head of it a Pledget dipt in the ſame.

But in the higher Orifice apply only a ſmall Doſſel to reſtrain the Blood (for that muſt be healed as ſoon as you can.)

Then anoint the Limb all about with *Ol. Roſar.* and if you fear it will receive humours into it, then apply over it this Defenſive following.

℞. *Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Maſtic. Thur. ana* ʒiij. *Alb. Ov. Acet. Vin. miſce. q. ſ.*

Spread this and apply it. Or,

℞. *Empl. de Minio. Diapalma, ana* ℥ ſs. *Ol. Myrtil. Acet. Vin. ana q. ſ. diſſol. ſimul. Extend. ſuper Syndon.*

Let this be applied, and make decent Compreſs and Bondage.

The next day, or when you open it next (the ſooner the better) provided the Bleeding be thorougly ſtopt; then you muſt begin with your ſecond *Propoſitum*, or to endeavour Digeſtion; for without this the Wound can never be cured, but will

2d. *Propoſitum.*

will first Tumifie and then Inflame, and at last Gangrene; and especially in an ill Habit of Body.

To effect this *Propositum*, have ready your Sanative *Fotus*.

℞. *Summit. Hyperic. Centaur, Betonic. fol. Bugul. Panac. Colon. Rosemar. Laur. ana Mj. decoq. in Aq. font. Cong. j. Colat. add. Sp. Vin. com. q. s. f. Fotus.*

Out of this Stupe the Part warm with Flannel Stupes, one after another, for some time together.

Then anoint with *Ol. Rosarum*; this gives Life to the Spirits, and recollects them to the Part again (especially the stuping) and the Unction is Lenient and Anodyne. You may Syringe the Wound also with warm *Sp. Vin.* or rather *Tinctura Myrrhæ*, because the Bone was grazed upon with the Shot; and this preserves from Putrefaction or Cariosity, and induceth a new *Periostium*, and is Sarcotick, and so adds much to the Cure.

Then have ready your Digestive; thus,

℞. *Tereb. Pur. Ol. Catellor. Vitel. Ovor. ana q. s. misce. Tum add. Pulv. Croci. parum, rursumque misce f. Digestive.*

Or,

℞.

℞. *Basilic.* ℥ij. *Ol. Hyperic.* ℥j. *Pulv. Croci*, ʒs. *misce.* Either of these applied warm on your Tents or Pledgets, are very effectual to the purpose.

Over these let an Emplaster of *Paracelsus* malaxed with a little *Ol. Hyperic.* be warmly applied, and so make fit Compress and Bandage; and continue this Method each dressing, till you have good and laudable Digestion.

If the Wound do not digest as you would have it, mix but a little *Precipitate* with *Basilicon*, and apply it; and this together with washing it with *Tinct. de Myrrha* warm, will answer your End: For these not only heal sound, but Correct and Mundifie to satisfaction, which is your third *Propositum.* But mind this, ever when you Correct with the *Precipitate*, to leave the Point without it, the which you must dip in the warm Tincture to apply next the Bone. And now if the Bone is clear and not Carious (which you may know by the Smell) then you may offer at your Concarning, or filling the Wound with Surose Flesh, which is the fourth *Propositum.* 3d. *Propositum.* 4th. *Propositum.*

The

The beſt Balſam to effect this Deſign, is, that of *Baſilicon* and *Lin. Arcei* mixt. This you may uſe for two or three Dreſſings: but if it do not incarn faſt enough, you may mix therewith *Unguent. Diapompholigos*, and this will ſurely do it.

But if in the Concarning the Fleſh ſhould be Looſe and Luxurious, then uſe your Cathæreticks, as above; and mind as it heals, to make your Tent ſhorter and ſhorter. You may know it Incarns well, if when you take out the Tent, you ſee there a red Spot on the Point of it, like *Sanguinum*. This you muſt do once a Day till the Wound is Implete with ſound Fleſh.

5th. *Propoſitum.* Then for Cicatrizing, which is your fifth *Propoſitum*, you may induce it with *Unguent. Tutiæ*, *Diapomphilogos*, or *Rubrum deſiccativum*, on a Pledgit of Lint, and *Emplaſtrum Diapalma* over that. If it Incarns too much, ſo that it makes a *Hyperſarcoſis*, you may Correct that by *Alumen uſtum* mixt with your Cicatrizant, or give it a touch with the Vitriol-Stone.

6th. *Propoſitum.* Now your ſixth and laſt *Propoſitum* is performed from the beginning to the end of the Cure; for all along care muſt be taken to prevent Accidents,

cidents, whether by Defensives, Fomentations, Enchrysta's, Compresses and Bandages, as also laying the part warm, and in a Sedate Posture.

But this let me observe to you farther on this head: That you order a fresh and wholsom Diet, and let the Drink be *Aq. Hord.* or *Cervisia Tenuis*; or if the Patient hath been us'd to Wine and Water, let it be drunk very moderately and pale, and keep an open and temperate Body, by Lenients or Enematicks; and open a Vein more than once in the Cure, especially if the Patient is of a Plethorick Habit of Body, or inclining to be Feverish: Thus you see this Defensive Part consists as well of Internals as Externals, and if both be observed duly, as I have here shewed (which Method is most Explorated) then you will Consummate your Cure to satisfaction.

CHAP. VIII.

A Wound by a brace of Bullets in the Arm.

I Will now suppose that a brace of Musket-shot, or Case-shot, should take place in the Back part of the *Brachium*; the one Wounding the Tail of the

the *Musculus Brevis*, and the other the Tendon of the *Supinator Brachii alter*, the one Shot remaining in, and the other past through.

These two Wounds are very considerable, and must necessarily be a great hinderance to the Extensive and Supinative Motions of the Arm; because one of them is an Extender of the Arm, and the other a mover of the *Cubitus* Spinely.

Besides, we know that Tendons being of a Nervous Substance, are apt to Putrifie, and these being by the Shot, part divided, and part not, must surely cause intolerable Vellication and Pain, and will bring on a Fever and other lamentable Symptoms.

Now as to the Cure; the Shot or other extraneous Body abiding in, must be in the first place extracted, and the Bleeding forthwith stinted, and defence made, to hinder humours from falling on the Part, or hinder other Accidents that may retard the healing of the Wound. This you have all in the last Chapter, and why should I use Tautologie.

Only this Note farther. If you cannot at this time Extract the Shot, it lying deep, and under some Tendon or Nerve. Then if you think it is round, and not Crumpt, nor Jagg'd; rather than you should neglect stopping the flux of Blood,

you

you may let alone the Shot; it will in time, by its own *Pondus*, make way down to a depending Part or Place, where you will at last perceive it, and there you may by Incision adempt it.

But let not this indulge you to leave any Foreign Body in the Wound, if possibly, by any means you can Extract it at first; for whilst it stays in, it will retard and prolong the Cure, and it will frustrate Digestion and all kindly healing. Therefore omit not the Extraction of these things, unless necessity oblige you; and that the Life is other ways in danger; wherefore, as soon as opportunity permits, get it out, if possible.

Then as to *Sanguini Sistendo*, you have it in the last Chapter; but I'll here shew you one of the best restringent Powders in use.

℞. *Pulv. Bol. ver. Pic. naval. Farin. Volatil. ana* ʒiij. *Aloes, Thur. Mastic. Sang. Dracon. ana* ʒj. *Corii Ras. Pilor. Leporin. minutiss. incis. ana* ʒiij. *Alb. Ov. q. s. Misce.*

Apply this on Tents or Dossils into the Wounds; but if you dip your Tent first in hot *Ol. Terebinth*, and then in this Mixture, and so apply it immediately, you will find it an excellent Restringent; besides which, it will lay

lay a good foundation to Digeſtion, which is the next *Propoſitum* you have to obſerve in a Gun-ſhot Wound.

Over the Tents apply your Defenſive. That of,

℞. *Empl. Diapalm. & de Min. cum Ol. Roſar. Malax.* ſpread and apply. Or,

℞. *Farin. Hord. Bol. Armen. ana* ʒiij. *Sang. Dracon.* ʒiſs. *Pulv. Flor. Roſar. Rub. Balauſt. Nuc. Cupreſ.* ʒvj. *Acet Vin.* ʒx. *Alb. Ov. No.* 8. *Ol. Roſ. Myrtil. ana* ʒj. *Ceræ q. S.*

Decoct the Powders and *Farina* in *Aceto vini* to the Conſumption of the *Acetum.* Then add the other things, and mix it well. *f. Cerat.* This ſpread and applyed is the beſt of all Defenſives.

You may let this firſt Dreſſing lie on three days, and then be for digeſting as ſoon as you can; for the Life of your Cure now lieth in good Digeſtion; and to effect this, that Digeſtive in the laſt Chapter is the beſt in Nature. I need not add another, only this obſerve, If it were Caſe-ſhot, rugged, and uneven, or ſhattered Splinters, that make a large Laceration and Cuntuſion, then *Baſilicon* with a little *Precipitat. Rubr.* mixt, and apply'd on your Tents or Doſſils, will

will ſurely digeſt the torn and bruiſed Fleſh.

But be ſure to waſh the Wounds (by Syringe, or otherways) with *Callid Tinct. de Myrrha*, or *Sp. Vin.* And to farther Digeſtion, and prevent a Gangrene, uſe a Sanative Fomentation, as this, with which ſtupe the Part hot each dreſſing.

℞. *Summitat. Hyperic. Centaur. ana* M*ij. fol. Panac. Colon. Bugul. ana* M*j. Rad Conſolid Major, Plyigonat. inciſ. ana* ℥4. *Decoq. in Aq. fanton. Cong. j. Colat. add. Sp. Vin. Com.* ℔*j. f. Fotus.* Fomentatio Sanativa.

This exceedingly Comforts the part, and diſpoſeth to healing, and recalls the retracted Spirits again to the Verge of the Wound, without which there can be no Digeſton, nor hopes of Cure.

After your Fomenting, and Injecting, anoint the Part all about with warm *Ol. Hyperic.* and into the Wounds apply Tents or Doſſels, armed with your Digeſtive, as before.

And now an Emplaſter of *Paracelſus* is moſt proper to be warmly apply'd over all, and ſo make convenient Compreſs and Bandage.

And forget not each dreſſing to ſhorten your Tents as the Wound heals, and make Phlebotomie often, and keep a

Temperate

Temperate Body ; and let *Aq. Hord.* be the Drink, and order a wholſome Diet ; water Grewel or thin Broth, are proper. A ſpare Diet is fit to keep off a Fever. Continue this Method till the Wounds are well digeſted, and the Symptoms are ceaſed ; then incarn and heal with the well known Balſam.

℞ *Baſilic. Liniment. Arcei ana Miſce. and a Diapalma Emplaſter.*

And at laſt Cicatrize with any proper Eulolick, (as in the former Chapter) and fifth Propoſitum.

CHAP. IX.

A Wound in the Leg by a Musket Bullet.

IMagine that there is a Wound made by a Bullet in the lower part of the Leg, and hath wounded the *Muſculi Gemelli*, with the Tendon of the Heal ; and hath likewiſe ſhattered the *Os Fibulæ.*

This is a dangerous Wound, and the Patient (if ever Cured) will be obnoxious to loſe the Extenſive Action of his Foot, and great Lameneſs and Weakneſs will obvene, beſides dolour ; and 'tis well if

if it happen not in an ill habit of Body.

The way to deal with this Wound, is, first to Extract noxious Bodies, whether the Bullet or Shivers of the Bone, or other things that may stick in the Wound, and then forthwith restrain the Bleeding, as in the foregoing Chapters is shewed.

The next thing is to digest the Wound, and to preserve the Bone from fouling; and to prevent Fever, Tumor, Inflammation, Convulsion, and other ill Accidents, as Pain and Gangrene. To effect this, let the Wound be well Abluted with hot Tinctures *de Myrrha*, either by Syringe or other ways: Then apply to the Bone and wounded Tendon this Balsam following on your Tents or Dossils.

℞. *Pulv. Irid. Aristoloch. Euphorb. Croci. ana.* ℈j. *Tereb. Ven.* ʒij. *Alb. Ov. N.*j; *misce exquisite f. Balsam.*

See that this be convey'd on the point of your Tents, or under Dossils next immediately to the Bone and Tendon. And let the upper part of your Tents, or upper Dossils, be armed with your *Digestivum Magnum.*

Then Embrocate the Part all about with warm *Ol. Rosar* or *Chamom.* when you have first used the Consolar stupe, as in Chapter 6. foregoing, or with *Sp. Vin. com.*

com. and over all, let a large Emplaſter be applyed of *Paracelſus*, and *Diapalm.* mix'd with ſome drops of *Ol. Hyper.* And follow this kind of dreſſing once a day, till you have laudable Digeſtion, and that the place of the ſhattered Bone be ſupply'd with a *Callus* and *Carne.*

There will be intolerable pain becauſe of the wounded Tendon, part whereof is whole, and part Lacerated, which Retracts and Vellicates, and will not unite again.

Not but that a Nervous part would Cement again, as well as a Carnous, or Oſſeous; (being there is a Nervous Nutriment as well as others:) but the divided parts of the Tendon or Nerve, retrocede from each other, and cannot be brought to touch each other again, ſo as to agglutinate: but ſome Medium, of a proper Subſtance, doth ſupply the vacancy, Nature (with the help of proper Medicines) doth ſo affect it.

You muſt open a Vein as occaſion offers, and keep the Patient to a Temperate Diet, and let his Drink be Salubrious, as *Aq. Hordo.* and keep the Body Soluble by Clyſters or Lenients.

Now having carry'd on the Cure thus far, you may effect the reſt with *Baſilicon* on your Tents and Pledgets, and *Emplaſt. Diapalma* over them.

But

But if a Bullet or Splinter, hath ſhatter'd both Bones of the Leg, with loſs of Subſtance, or hath taken off the Foot or Leg; then there is no other way left, but (to ſave life) you muſt immediately Amputate. And how to perform this, I have already ſhewed you, immediately before the Tractate of Inſuper Affects, and after that of Gangrene and Sphacelus foregoing.

CHAP. X.

A Wound by a Bullet in the Elbow Joynt.

A Wound in the *Ancon*, or indeed in any other Joynt, eſpecially if the Bullet ſtick in, is very dreadful, and very often Mortal. Becauſe of the Senſibleneſs of the Part, by reaſon of the Membranes, Nerves and *Perioſtum*; hence is intolerable Pain, and the Effuſion of Blood is exceeding impetuous, from the Veſſels in this Part. And the Ligaments Cartilages, and heads of the Bones being Lacerated, and Fractured by the Bullet, renders fearful Symptoms, as Tumor, Inflammation, Dolour, Fever, and Convulſion.

No Man in his Wits can promise positively that he will Cure such a Wound as this; but endeavour must be used, and some Patients who have a good habit of Body, are and may be Cur'd of this Wound, but then they loose the Action of the Part.

But to most this Wound proves Lethal, except Amputation be speedily made; and, if the Patient is willing, then that is the surest way to save life: Therefore let that Operation be Celebrated immediately, whilst the Patient hath yet strength to undergo it. The manner of it I have shewed before.

But if this will not be assented to, then your way to endeavour the Cure, is as follows.

First, Extract the Bullet, or shivers of Bones, or other Extraneous Bodies, for if any of these be left abiding in this Part, it is altogether impossible to save Life; and let this be done quickly too, that the Bleeding may be endeavoured to be restrained; for the large Vessels that pass thro' this Part being wounded, a great deal of Blood is soon expended.

To effect this, the hot *Ol. Tereb.* is most proper, because it likewise induceth Digestion; you may convey it in on Dossils, because Tents are not to be admitted in the Joynts.

And

And becauſe Patients commonly dye with the very Anguiſh of this Wound, therefore let the beſt of Anodyne means be inſtantly uſed.

℞. *Far. Trit.* ℥iij. *Cerviſ. valid. Lac. Vaccin. ana* ℔ſs. *Decoct. add. Vitel. Ov.* N° ij. *Pulv. Croc.* ʒij. *Tereb. Ven.* ℥j. Cataplaſm. Anodynum.

Let the three laſt Ingredients be mixed diligently together, and then added to the former, being Decocted to a Cataplaſmick Conſiſtence.

Let this be ſpread and applied warm, it is a great Anodyne, and likewiſe Digeſtive, and anoint the Limb above the Wound with warm *Ol. Hyperic*, or *Catellor.* then apply the Defenſive above the Wound on the *Brachium.* Let it be of,

℞. *Emplaſt. Diapalm. & de Min. Rubr. ana q. ſ. Acet. Roſ. & Ol. Myrtil. ana parum. Miſce. f. Defenſive.*

Let your Levamen ſtupes be applyed warm each dreſſing; the Fomentation you have in *Chap.* 8. foregoing.

If you fear a Gangrene, let this Fomentation be made in a ſtrong Lixivium of *Ciner. lign.* and mixt with more *Spirit. Vin.* Let the Part be ſtuped well and warm with it. Lixivium forte

But if Maugre all this, you perceive it to Mortifie, then you must treat it as a Gangrene.

In this Wound, be sure to use the excellent Vulnerary Lotion of *Tinct. de Myrrh. Aloe* and *Pulv. Croci.* You may inject it hot by Syringe, or apply it other ways between the shatter'd Bones, and a few Dressings after, let your Catagmatick Powders, as *Irid. Aristoloch. rotund.* and *Euphorb.* be mixt with your Digestive, and applied. Continue this Method of dressing till Symptoms are past, and mind to let Blood frequently, and to exhibit cooling and solutive Clysters, to keep a Temperate Body. Let the Drink be *Aq. Hord.* and the Diet Salutary.

CHAP. XI.

A Wound by a Cannon Bullet in the Clunis.

THis shot has carry'd away a great part of the *Musculus Glutæus*, *Pyriformis*, and *Marsupialis*, and hath Fractured the Prominence of the *Os Ischium* and here is a considerable loss of Substance.

Your

Your first purpose is to remove all Splinters of Bones, that are devided from the *Os Ischium*, and also to stop the Bleeding, and to defend the Part from further Accidents.

℞. *Pulv. Restring. Major. Alb. Ovor q. s. Acet. Vin. parum; Misce.*

First apply a Pledgit of dry Tow or Lint, next the Bone, or, (which is best) hot *Ol. Terebinth.* and over this a great and thick Pledgit, armed with the *Mixtura Restring.* Then anoint the Part all about with *Ol. Rosar.* or *Catellorum*, and so make decent Compress and Bandage.

When you open it next, have ready your Fomentation to stupe and cherish the Part, and likewise your *Tinct. de Myrrh.* to apply hot to the Bone.

℞. *Sp. Vin.* ℔*j. Pulv. Myrrh. Elect.* ℥ ß. *Aloes Succotrin.* ʒij. *Misce. infund. in Ciner. Calid. per Noctem. agitat. Aliquando.*

Let it settle, then decant the Tincture, and keep it in a Glass Vial for use.

You may put more *Sp. vin.* to the same *feces*; this is excellent where the Bones and Cartilages are wounded.

The Fomentation you are to uſe ſtupes out of, is inſerted in the 8th. *Chap.* foregoing, whither I refer you, to avoid Iteration.

After the Application of theſe two Medicines, the one with ſtupes, and the other with a Syringe; then apply your Digeſtives on Pledgits of Tow or Lint.

Next the Bone I would have you apply, on ſmall Pledgits, this excellent Balſam following.

Balſamum Officieum.

℞. *Tereb. ſcio.* ℥iv. *Gum. Elem.* ℥ij. *Refin. Pini.* ℥ſs. *Pulv. Ariſtoloch. rotund. Irid. Myrrh. ana* ʒij. *Maſtich. Oliban. Croci, ana* ʒj. *vitel Ovor N°. ij. Miſce. f. Balſam.*

Let the *Tereb.* and the Gums be diſſolved firſt, and then as it cools, mingle the Powders with it, and when 'tis almoſt cold then mix the *vitel. Ov.* Uſe this Balſam till you have Cured the Bone, and covered it with a ſound Carne.

But now perhaps you would Concarn faſter, becauſe of the vaſt loſs of the Subſtance, which muſt be ſupplied.

In this Caſe the beſt of all Sarcotick Balſams, that I know, is this following.

℞.

℞. *Diapomphol. & Baſilic. Mitt. ana Miſce.* This applied warm on Pledgits, anſwers your End, and much ſtronger it will yet be, if you add to it, *Pul. Polygonat. Symphit. Irid. Ariſtolochi. rotund. ana* ʒij. *Croci.* ʒj. *Miſce exquiſite.* this repletes the Wound with ſound Fleſh, and is alſo very Anodyne.

Thus when you have ſufficiently Concarned, you muſt Cicatrize with *Unguent Tutiæ*, or other *Epulotick*, and let only *Empl. Diapalm.* ſpread large, be defenſive, and make fit Compreſs and Bandage.

CHAP. XII.

A Wound in the Groin by two Bullets from a Musket.

THis is a Glandulous Part, and the Superfluous humidity of the Neather Ventricle is here drained, and along here do great Sinews lie, and other Veſſels, both Arteries and Veins, do paſs down here, and the *Os Coxendix* near its *Acetabulum*, is here likewiſe wounded, as alſo the *Muſculus Obturatus Externus*, where

one of the Bullets is lodged, and the other is paſſed through.

This is a very dangerous Wound, and you will ſcarcely get out the Bullet by the ſame way it went in. Therefore you muſt when you ſearch the Wound, uſe your Extruſor; and the Bullet being got ſo near the out ſide, will make a Protuberance, and there you may, according to the Rectitude of the *Fibræ*, make Inciſion and take out the ſhot, and if any ſplinter, or other body be troubleſome, take that out likewiſe; then to ſtop the Blood, do as is ſhewed in the foregoing Chapters, and make convenient Compreſs and Bandage, which is ſufficient for the firſt intention.

All the reſt of the Cure differeth not at all from that of the former Wounds by ſmall ſhot, that I have already Treated of.

You muſt bring it to digeſtion by the Levamen-ſtupe, and the grand Digeſtive *Ex Terebinth.* and *Ol. Catellor. Vitel. Ovor.* and *Pulv. Croci*, and preſerve the Bone with the Balſamick Tincture of *Myrrh.* and the *Offific* Balſam, as in the laſt Chapter. Then Concarn with the mixture of *Baſilic.* and *Diapomph.* and after Cicatrize with *Unguent Titiæ.* or other *Epulotick*, and let only *Emplaſt. Paracelſ.* and *Diapalm.* mixt, be your Defenſive.

By

By these very means (together with the help of a Levamen-Cataplasma) as that in the second Chapter foregoing. (There called *Cataplasma Anodynum.*) I need not write Repetitions. I have known Cured a Wound with a Bullet, that enter'd in at the *Inguen*, and passed out at the Back Part, and grazed on the Neck of the *Vesica*, so that the Urine came forth at the Wound, and yet a Carnous Substance supplied, and the Patient was healed; and some splinters of the *Os Pubis*, that came not out at first, workt out in the time of Cure.

But if a Bullet lodgeth in the Cavity of the Body, or if it pass through, and yet woundeth some large Vessels, or any *Viscera* in the way, then that Wound is Mortal, (and if not immediately, yet it will prove so in a small time) being you cannot come at it to apply proper Medicines to the wounded *Viscera.*

In such Wounds as these, be sure to use good inward means, as Solutive Clysters, Lenients, and Sanative Drinks and Juleps, and a spare and salutary Diet; and to prevent Fever, make Phlebotomy frequently.

CHAP. XIII.

A Wound through the Gena *and* Maxilla.

THis is a notable Wound with Fractures of the Jaw-bones.

Your way to Cure, is to take out all *Offsicles* that are separated from the *Mandibles*, and to stop the Bleeding with *Pulv. Galen.* but usually in such Wounds the Blood soon stops it self. And after you have cleared the Wound of other Extraneosities, you may wash the Wound with *Mel. Rosar.* and *Sp. vin.* warm, and dip small Pellets of Lint in the same, and apply them to the Bone, and within the mouth use the following.

℞. *Mel Anglic.* ℥j. *Irios. Aristoloch. rotund. in Powder ana* ʒj. *Misce.* Let Pledgets be applied with this to the Wound, on the inside of the Cheek, and without the Gum, on which put small Compresses to keep them to.

And outwardly apply on the Pledgits, warm Liniment *Arcei* and *Empl. Paracelf.* to keep them fast. This method follow to the Perfection of the Cure.

Or

Or the Balsams *de Chyli*, or *Cathy*, laid thereto very warm, are Excellent: But stupe every dressing, with warm Spirit of Wine, and Embrocate the Face with *Ol. Catellor.* or *Hypericon.* because of the Contusion.

You may now medicate your Pellet of Lint that you use to the Bone, with the *Ossifick* Powder of *Aristol. rotund.* and *Irios*, and so expect the *Exfoliation*; for this Method of dressing will effect it at last, and heal the Wound too. But make decent Compress and Bandage, and celebrate *Phlebotomy*, and keep a Temperate Body, and let the Diet be such as will not require Chewing, as wholsome Broth, or Panado.

This brings me to Treat of Wounds and Fractures of the Head, and first of a Wound of the Head, with Contusion and large Fractures of *Cranium*, by a Bullet or Splinter, or other hard and solid body, as a fall on Stones, *&c.*

TRACT.

TRACT IV.

Of Wounds and Fractures of the Head.

CHAP. I.

A Compound Wound of the Head, by a Shot, or otherways.

IF a great Wound happens on the Head, by any means whatever, and together with the large Contuſion it makes, the Skull happens to be Fractured with it; and ſo, that there are pieces of Bones ſeparated from the whole, and ſome Fragments lie, hurting the *dura Mater*. This is loſs of Subſtance of the *Cranium*, and of both Tables.

There-

Therefore there needs no *Trefine*, *Trepan*, nor *Terebra*, here; for there is vent enough for the Contuſed blood to Expurgate.

The right way is, to make croſs Inciſion on the *Carnous Muſcle*, and thro' the *Pericranium*; both which divide from the Skull, ſomewhat wider than the Fracture is, and make a clear *Cranium*.

This done, either with Forceps, Levatory, or other Inſtrument, Extract what ſhivers of Bones, or other Strange bodies, may be taken out at this time, (eſpecially them that hurt the *Dura Mater*) for if the *Pia Mater* be hurt, 'tis impoſſible but the *Cerebrum* muſt ſuffer with it, and ſuch Wounds are frequently Mortal.

Thus having ſhaved the Head, and ſeparated the Fleſh and *Perioſtium* from the Skull, and removed the looſe Particles of the Bone. You are, in the next place, to reſtrain the efflux of Blood, which you will beſt do as follows.

℞. *Aq. ſtipt. regal. & Ol. Tereb. Miſce.*

Apply this more than ordinary warm, on Pledgits, into the Wound; for this not only ſtops Bleeding, but likewiſe begins excellent Digeſtion.

Apply over this, (when you have firſt Embrocated the whole Head with warm Oyl

Oyl of *Catellorum*) *Empl. Paracelſ.* mollified with *Ol. Hypericon.* or *Empl. Betonic.* or *Oppodeldoch.*

And mind every dreſſing to waſh and ſtupe this Wound well, with warm *Sp. vin.* and *Mel. Roſar. miſt.* Or elſe hot Wine, wherein the *Summit. Hyper. Centaur.* and *Betonic.* have been infuſed.

And now in theſe next dreſſings, obſerve to dip a ſmooth Sindon of Lawn, in pure *Ol. Oliv.* and *reſina Clara* mixt, and apply it diligently, on the *dura Mater*, and over it apply Pledgets or Doſſils, with the *Cephalic* Digeſtive Balſam following.

℞. *Liniment. Arcei.* ℥j. *Pulv. Ariſtoloch. rotund. Irios, ana* ℈j.

And on theſe your Emplaſter, as above; and ſo make decent Compreſs & Bandage.

And be ſure, each Dreſſing, to defend the head from the cold Air, for that would be very prejudicial.

Now thus Dreſſing, you will ſee in a ſhort time a *Callus* ſupply the Fractured Place, and all things will go well to ſatisfaction; and at length you may heal it with Liniment *Arcei* only, on Pledgits, and a *Betonic.* Emplaſter over it.

But let me adviſe you to let Blood often, and to keep a Temperate Body, by Clyſters and wholſome Diet.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of a large Contuſion on the Head, with a Fiſſura *in* Cranio.

A *Fiſſura* is a Cleft or Crack in the Skull, ſome of which are Oblong, others Oblique, and ſome in other Figures; ſome are more eaſie to be felt or ſeen, others again are leſs diſcernible. Some are through one *Tabula* of the Skull, others through both; and ſome are on the ſide contrary to the Place where the blow happened, and theſe are therefore called *Contrafiſſura*. But the moſt inconſpicuous *Fiſſura*, altho' as ſmall as an Hair, yet it hath the Symptoms of a Fracture, as, Vomiting, Bleeding at Ears, Mouth, and Eyes; ſometimes *Delirium*, and ſometimes loſs of Speech, *&c.*

When you ſee theſe ſigns, you are diligently to find out where the *Fiſſura* is, for the Contuſion being great, you will ſcarcely feel it with your hand, on the out ſide, and there is as yet no Wound, ſo as that you may diſcover the Bone. However, the ſigns above make out, that there is a *Fiſſura*, if not another Species of Fracture; but if the Speech be taken away, or that there is Raving, theſe ſhew

that

that there is a Concuſſion of the Brain, together with this *Fiſſura*, or Fracture, and that extravaſated Blood oppreſſeth the *Meninges*.

To find the *Fiſſura*, you muſt immediately have the Head ſhaved, then feel diligently for the Fracture, or *Fiſſura*; 'tis probable it is in the place that is moſt Contuſed, and the Patient uſually lifts his own hand often to that place.

But if you cannot truſt to theſe Symptoms, you may ſpread and apply an Emplaſter of *Betonica*, or *Paracelſus*, all over the Head, letting it lie on 24 hours; and when you take it off, you will ſee a moiſture on that part over the Fracture, or *Fiſſura*, by which you will not only know that there it is, but how far it reacheth, and its form.

But if you do this, then let Blood forthwith, and exhibit inwardly Vulneraries, as Spruce Beer, *Sperm. Cæti*, *&c.*

Howbeit, ſince it is not practicable to ſtay ſo long a time upon the ſigns you have, but that the omiſſion of Inciſion ſo long, may endanger the life.

You muſt then venture to lay the part open, where it is moſt Turgid and Contuſed; let it be done by croſs Inciſion, as in the laſt Chapter, and when you have ſtopt the Bleeding with the ſame Medicine, you were taught to lay to the large

large Fracture in the former Chapter.

Then the next Dreſſing, (if not at this time,) you will ſee it, or it may be feel it. (But be careful that you miſtake not a Suture for a Fracture.) As for a *Fiſſura*, you muſt certainly ſee it, or elſe you cannot operate.

If it be a ſmall Hair *Fiſſura*, and you cannot yet ſee it, then put a little Ink on the Bone, and rub it off again; and ſo you will clearly ſee it, and its length or form, if it be in that place. Or if it prove a *Contrafiſſura*, you muſt do the like.

And now you muſt apply the *Trepan* or *Trefine*, to give vent to the Coagulated Blood that oppreſſeth the Tunicles of the Brain, elſe there is no hopes of Life.

Howbeit, if the *Fiſſura* be but through the outer Table only, you may raſp it out, and not uſe *Trefine* or *Terebra*, and waſh the part with *Sp. vin.* and *Mel. Roſ.* warm.

But if the ſmall Fracture be through both Tables, as your Symptoms ſhew; then apply your Inſtrument on the moſt depending Part, near the *Fiſſura*, but not right on it. And if there be a depreſſion, you may raiſe it with your Levatory through the Perforation.

There

There will (when you have evenly workt through both Tables, and have withdrawn your Instrument, and the round Bone) abundance of Grumous Blood and Matter fly out; on which the Patient will have ease.

This done, (to heal the *dura Mater*) do this; when you have first washed the Perforation with warm *Sp. Vin*, and *Mel. Rosar. Mist.* Then you must apply a fine Sindon, dipt in the approved *Enchrysta* following.

℞. *Resin. Pur. Ol. Ros. ana q. s. dissol. f. Enchrysta.*

Let the Sindon, being dipt in this, be applied evenly between the Skull and the *dura Mater*. Or, else make a small Dossil of Lint, and tye a fine thread to it, and hang to it, to pull it out by: When you Dress the Wound, let this be dipt in the same, and do the like to the Sindon.

For if any of these should stay in, and could not be got out again, it were certainly pernicious.

Then on this apply Pledgits armed with your Cephalick Balsam, *Ol Tereb. Vitel. Ovor. Pulv. Irios, &c.*

And on these an *Empl. de Cetonic. Oppodeldoch*, or *Paracelsus*; and put a piece of Silver or Gold, in a small Compress, and apply

apply it over the Perforation, and the Emplaſter, to keep that a *Fungus* ariſe not out.

Then having done thus, make Compreſs, and good head Bandage.

Dreſs thus, till the Perforation is filled with a *Callus*, inſtead of a Bone; and that the Fracture is Cemented by an *Oſſific Medium*; and that a *Perioſtium* hath covered the *Cranium*, and ſound *Carne* maketh, (but be ſure that the *dura Mater* is firſt truly healed under) and then you may heal it up with *Liniment Arcei*, or *Balſ. de Cathy.* on Pledgets, and *Empl. Paracelſ.* or *Betonic.* over it. But forget not every Dreſſing, to abſterge the Wound well with *Mel. Roſ.* and *Sp. Vin.* warm, and Embrocate outwardly with *Ol. Roſar.* or *Hyper. Sympl.* warm, before you lay on your Emplaſter; then make your Compreſs and Bandage.

But to the end I may not leave you in the dark, concerning the moſt eminent *Suturas* of the *Cranium*, where they are ſited, and how, and their uſe, that you may the better deal with Fractures, or other hurts that may happen on theſe *Suturas*.

Of the Sutures in the Skull.

A *Sutura* is an indented Seam, uniting one Bone of the Head with another; the firſt is the *Sutura Coronalis*, that divides the *Os Frontis*, croſs ways, from the two

Sagittal

gital Bones, 'tis something arched, highest in the middle, above the Forehead, and its ends reach to the Temples.

The second is the *Lambdoides Sutura*, and this separates the *Occiput* from the Sagittal Bones behind, and cross ways; but is arched highest in the middle, and its ends descend downwards, as it were a *Furca*.

The *Sagittal Sutura*, reacheth from the middle of the *Coronal*, to the middle of the *Lambdoides*, along the *Vertex*, and divideth the two Sagittal Bones. This Species of Connexion of Bones, because so like a sewed Seam, is called *Sutura*.

The joining of the Temporal Bones are not indented, but joined to the *Sagittal*'s lower Part, as the Scales of a Fish are joined, therefore this Connexion is called *Squamosa*; and it suites this part best, because the Temple Bones are almost ever in Motion. As for those Commissures of the upper Jaw, as also that of the Nose, that runneth after the Longitude of the Palate, these are joined by a simple line, and this Connexion is called *Harmonia*, and so is the *Os Sphænoides*; which is as a Basis to the Brain, and as it were, a wedge that parts the Head Bones, and the upper Jaw.

Now

Now as the Bones of the *Cranium* are to contain and defend the Brain, so the *Suturas* whereby they are joined, are adapted to form them decently for that end, each for its peculiar Portion of the *Cerebrum*, and its Tunicles. This is one use of them. *The use of the Suturas in the Skull.*

Then the Brain must evaporate such noxious fumes as offend it, and must have sometimes an Expanding motion, which if the Bone were all of one intire piece, could not be; but there would be continual Head-ach.

I have known when in a Calenture, where the Blood hath fermented greatly, that the Brain or its Tunicles have extended by violent Pain, so that the *Sagittal Sutura* and *Coronal*, have so given way and opened, at that place we call the Mould of the head, that I have felt it perfectly with my hand; this it doth in grievous Head-achs; but when the Pain hath ceased, the *Suturas* have closed again; whence 'tis necessary sometimes to stroke the head, (as the use is) to join the separated *Suturas*, this is another use of them.

And then there is a certain Communion between the *dura Mater*, and *Pericran.* And this by certain Nerves that spring from the one to the other, through these *Suturas*; whence, if one of these

is

is hurt, the other is offended with it, by consent of Parts. These Tyes conduce to hold up the Tunicles, and (consequently the Brain, that it fall not into disorder, at every light knock. This is likewise another use of the *Suturaes*.

But there are certain Vessels also, that through the joinings of these *Fissura's*, enter in between the two Tables of the Skull it self, and convey Nutriment to the Bones of the Head, as others do under the Cartilages, as the heads of other Bones enter in at the end of the Bone, and pass into its Spungy Substance and Hollow, where the Marrow resides, as in them of the *Mandibles*. And indeed other Bones, whether of Body or Limbs. This is also an use of these *Sutura's* in *Cranio*.

I will add no further here; this that I have observed to you, is necessary for every ingenious Chyrurgion to know, in order to cure Fractures, and other hurts of the Head more dexterously.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Fractures of the Maxilla, Gena, *or* Naſus.

I Have partly ſhewed the Cure of theſe, in the Chapter of the Wounds of the Parts, but I muſt be a little fuller here concerning it. They are to be reduced by the Hand, applying your Fingers both within, and alſo without, the Mouth and Jaws; you muſt preſs out what is to be raiſed, and preſs in what is to be returned thus, if it be the Jaw or Cheek, but if the *Naſus*, then put a ſmall Pipe arm'd with Lint, or a hollow Tent into each Noſtril, to keep out what has been reduced; but firſt waſh well with warm *Sp. Vin.* and *Mel. Roſar. M.* and the like. do within the Jaw or Cheek.

If any Shivers or Officles lye pricking, they muſt be Extracted, (if looſe) and are not likely to unite again, and then Treat it as in the 13th. Chapter foregoing.

And if you convey a little *Pulv. Oſteocoll.* and *Iridis*, mixt, on ſmall Pellets of Lint next to the Bone, it will do much good; and the External

Balſam

Balſam that I ſhall recommend to you in this Caſe, is as follows.

Balſ. Catagmaticum.

℞. *Tereb. Ven.* ℥j. *Gum. Elem.* ℥ſs. *Balſam. de Chyli.* ʒij. *diſſol. ſimul. f. Balſam.*

There is ſcarcely Fractures in theſe parts, but there is Wounds with them; and this Sovereign Balſam may be applied immediately next the Bone, as well as to the Wound or Contuſion: 'Tis Excellent, as well in Oſſeous, as in Nervous or Carnous parts, eſpecially in theſe Accidents about the Face and Jaws, but mind to uſe it as hot as ſufferable.

And Embrocate all over the Face, and *Fauces*, with warm *Ol. Roſar.* then apply a *Paracelſus* Emplaſter, and ſo make fit Bandage and Compreſſes.

Remember to open a Vein in this Cure, as often as neceſſary, and keep the Body Temperate.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Os Temporale *fractured.*

THis Bone is seldom fractured, without a Wound with it; but 'tis exceeding dangerous, and often mortal. The Bone is extraordinary thin in that part next the *Squamosa Sutura*, and no *Periostium* covers it; but the Musculous Flesh immediately adheres to it. Hence a very small stroke on this place, proves perilous; but the lower part of it, where the process of the *Maxilla* is inserted or joyns to it, is thick and hard; and thence they are call'd *Petrosa*. This thinner part will not admit Terebration, nor is it safe to make Incision in its Muscle.

You can only remove the Obstacles, and reposite what may be; and wash with *Sp. Vin.* and *Mel. rosar.* and then apply on Pledgits the *Catagmatick* Balsam, as in the last Chapter, or *Balsamum de Chyli*, or *Linimen. Arcei*, which are excellent if us'd warm, and Emplast. *Paracelf.* laid over, and decent Compress and Rouling.

You must let Blood, and order sanative Diet, and keep a temperate Body, and leave the rest to Nature. (Sometimes Wounds are healed, that Men think

incurable, especially if right means are used.)

CHAP. V.

Of a Sedes, Depression and Excision in Cranio.

THe first of these may be made with the corner of a Stone, a piece of a Nail, or some blunt yet pointed Weapon, as the sharp point of a Halbard, or heel of a Pol-axe striking deep: The second may be from a Fall from an high on some Stone, or a blow with some obtuse Weapon, causing the Bone to give way; and the third is usually made by an edged Weapon struck forcibly, and either cuts deep into the Bone, and sometimes through one or both Tables, or else the stroke was slanting, and cuts a piece of the Scull clear off. They are all bad enough, and commonly have ill Symptoms attending them.

If it be a Depression and so deep driven in that it hurts the *Dura Mater*; you must raise it with the *Terebra*; that is, if it be through both Tables. But if it be a Sedes or Incision deep, and right down, you must when you have wash'd it with *Sp. Vin.* Dress it with the *Catagmatic*

matic Balſam: as in Chap. IV. foregoing; but apply the *Offifick* Powder immediately next the Bone: I mean, that of *Oſteocolla* and *Irios* and *Ariſtoloch. rotund.* mix'd with your Balſam, for ſo will the Means be rightly *Cephalick.* But if there be not a Wound large enough ſo that you may come at the Bone to Dreſs it, you muſt make it larger by Inciſion.

But if there be Exciſion, that a Back-ſword, or Pol-ax hath divided a piece of both Fleſh and Bone clear off, as a Chip; then there needs no Inciſion, nor yet Perforation: But whether it he through one Table, or both, you muſt only waſh it with warm *Sp. Vin.* and *mel. Roſar miſce*; and then Pledgits dip'd in the warm Cephalick Digeſtive, or elſe *Balſamum de Chyli.* But if the *dura Mater* is hurt, apply next to that, a fine Sindon dip'd in that excellent Balſam, *Reſin. Pur.* and *Ol. Roſar. miſce*, and the Digeſtive on this. And the Head being ſhav'd, and Embrocated with *Ol. Roſar.* apply an Emplaſter of *Betonica*, or *Oppodeldoch*, or in abſence of this, *de Melilot ſim.* for theſe are the beſt Head-Plaiſters in the World. By this method of Dreſſing, and convenient Compreſs and Bandage, and frequent Phlebotomy, and ſalutary Diet, any of theſe Accidents, may be well Cur'd.

But remember this ſtill, that whenever you open a wounded and fractured Head, you have always ready a comfortable Stupe to clap to it, wrung out of hot Wine wherein the Tops of *Betony*, *Hypericon* and *Centaur.* have been infus'd, or at leaſt-wiſe in *Sp. Vin. Com.*

CHAP. VI.

A Concuſſion of the Brain

THere may be a Concuſſion of the Brain, without either Wound or Fracture, by a violent blow of ſome blunt Weapon, or a Fall from on high, that bruiſeth, and conquaſſateth the Brain, or ſhaketh it, (for ſo the Word Concuſſion ſignifieth) inſomuch that the very Blood is expreſs'd out of the Veſſels of the *Meninges*, and remaineth extravaſate, and by its oppreſſion of the Brain produceth the ſigns of a Fracture in *Cranio*; as Vomiting, *Delirium*, loſs of Speech, and what not.

The way to Cure this, is, Lay the Patient on his Back, and place a piece of thick Plank croſs the Soles of his Feet; let it be held flat to; and with a Maul, give a forcible ſtroke to the Plank at his Feet, right againſt the Soles thereof.

This

This has bin experienc'd to repercuſs and repoſite the diſturb'd and commotion'd *Brain*, into its priſtine Poſition; inſomuch that the Patienr upon this, who had loſt his Speech, ſpoke immediately. *But* then let *Bleeding* be forthwith celebrated.

And let warm *Cerviſia Pruſſia* be Drunk, or *Sperm. Cæti* in *aq. Theriac.* and make revulſion from the Head by diſcuſſive Glyſters. I have given you an Obſervation of this in my *Chirurgus Marinus*; I deſire not to write one thing twice.

Only obſerve this; The Head ought to be ſhav'd, and Embrocated with *Ol. Chamo.* or *Hyper. Symplex* and an Emplaſter of *Oppodoldach*, or *Betonica*, or *de Melilot.* muſt be warmly apply'd. And if for all this, Symptoms encreaſe and vaniſh not, you muſt make Perforation with the Trepan, to give vent to the contus'd Blood, and ſo ſave the Patient's Life.

CHAP. VII.

A broken and bruiſed Head with a Club.

FIrſt ſtop the bleeding, and ſhave away the Hair, then waſh the place with warm *Sp. Vin.* and Honey of Roſes,

or with warm Wine, wherein *Betonica*, *Hypericon* and *Centaur.* have bin infus'd; then apply *Liniment. Arcei* on Pledgits warm to the Wound, (if there be any,) or in its room Balsam *Hyspanic.* is approv'd. And then having anointed the Head with *Ol. Rosar.* apply an Emplaster of *Paracelf.* or *Melilot Symplex* all over the Wound and Bruise, and over this make decent Compress and Bandage, and continue this method of Dressing till the Wound is Cur'd, and the Contusion fallen.

But if it be only a Contusion, and no Wound; then when you have shav'd the Head, Embrocate with *Ol. Hyper.* (but you may Stupe it first with *Sp. Vin.* warm) and then apply an Emplaster of *Paracelf.* molify'd with some Drops of *Ol. Hyper.* and make decent Bandage. This Cures Contusions in any outer part of the Head.

CHAP. VIII.

Contused and battered Face and Eyes.

THese bruised and livid Suggillations happen by Blows, or Falls; and the *Cutis* cohibiting the extravasate Blood, causes immediate Tumor, and discolora-

tion

tion, as in an *Echimosis*; and if about the Eyes, they become blood-shot, and the Flesh about them black and blew, and contused.

If this happen on the Fore-head or Cheek; the only (and indeed a good) Remedy, that People use, is immediatly to double brown Paper, and dip it in Vinegar, and apply it to the Tumor; the which being bound on with a Handkerchief, commonly falls the Tumor in a little time.

But then to make a Cure, do thus:

℞. *Favor. Cum Mel. Coq. in Acet. Vin. ad Consist. Mel. Extend Super Aluta agnin. & applicetur.*

Or this:

℞. *Mel. depurat. Cer. flav. dissol. simul ad Consist. ver. Extendatur super Alutam, & applicetur.*

But first bathe the Suggillations with warm *Sp. Vin. aq. Ros. misce* especially them about the Eyes.

CHAP. IX.

A Contuſion from a Fall, both outward and inward.

INward Bruiſes, all Men know are dangerous, eſpecially when the *Viſcera* in the Breaſt are Contuſed, or any Veſſel broken, ſo that there is Spitting, or Urining of Blood; and this ſeldom comes without the outer parts, or ſome of them, contuſed therewith. However it be, Bleeding is immediately to be celebrated, and that according to the ſtrength of the Patient.

℞. *Cerviſiæ Pruſſiæ, ℥. or q. ſ. Cum Sperm. Cæti. ʒj. and ap. Theriac. ℥j. miſce ſ. Hauſtus.*

Let it be Drunk warm and often. Theſe things impede the Coagulating of the Blood, and abate its quantity, ſo that a Feaver may not follow; eſpecially if the Patient be put into a warm Bed and Sweat upon it.

The following Bolus is likewiſe good.

℞ .*Theriac. Ven.* ʒij. *Lap. Hybernic.* ʒſs. *Sper. Cæti* ℈ij. *miſce ſ. Bol.*

Let

Let it be taken frequently, and let *Aq. Hord.* be the Drink.

Gentle Lenitives are alſo requiſite to carry down the remainder of the Contuſed Blood; as, the Infuſion of *Senna* and *Rhubarb*, or *Syr. Roſ. ſol.* or *Electuar. Lenitiv.* and a ſanative Diet is to be obſerved.

Then for the outward Bruiſes, in what part of the Body ſoever they be, you muſt uſe this method alſo, and together with it, do this.

Firſt Stupe the Contuſed parts well and warm, either with hot *Sp. Vin. Com.* or Wine wherein the Tops of *Centaur. Hyperic.* and *rad. Sipmphiti* have bin infus'd.

Then Embrocate with hot *Ol. Hyperic.* and *Sp. Vin. miſce*, and lay on Cerats of *Emplaſt. Paracelſ.* and *Malaxt* with *Ol. Hyper. gut. aliquot.*

If a Muſculous part of a Limb, be ſo bruiſed or obtorted, that Blood comes to be extravaſated, and lye deep among the interſtices of the Muſcles, you will ſcarcely diſcuſs it by the fore-going means, eſpecially any great quantity. Therefore if notwithſtanding all theſe fore-going means are us'd, and yet you ſee Tumor, Inflammation and grievous Pain do ariſe, then you ought to en-

deavour Suppuration as soon as possible: to do which, I have shew'd in the Chapter of *Phlegmon*. But if when you have done that, you perceive it discolour, and incline to Gangreen then you must treat it as a Gangreen, and as I have Taught in the Chapter of a *Gangren*, towards the end of the Tractate of *Tumors*.

But if the Contusion he not very deep, it Commonly yieldes to the means and method above inserted, specialy if in a sanitive habit of Body. And this brings me to speak of incised and Punctured wounds.

CHAP. X.

Of a Wound by a Sword cross the Coronal suture *on the Head.*

THis Wound and all other incised Wounds of the Head (when the Bone is not hurt,) ought to be stitch'd; for Compresses and Bandage will not be sufficient to keep the Lips of those Wounds together (howbeit they are a good help.) But the Hair must be first shav'd away, nor must there be Pledgits of Lint or Tow cram'd into the gaping Chasm, for that would make long Work of it, and it would be but a Botch at best,

beſt. But the Wound muſt be waſh'd with hot Spirit of Wine, and the ſides muſt be brought cloſe together by Stich and Compreſſes, then Dreſs it on the Stitches with warm *Liniment Arcei* on Pledgits For you may eaſily ſtop the bleeding of thoſe Wounds with a little dry Lint, or with that dip'd in *Galen*'s Powder. Or elſe that excellent Reſtrictive.

℞. *Tereb. Calid. q. ſ. Pulv. Galen. Parum, miſce.*

This is to be apply'd hot on your Pledgits, and put upon the Wound, and over this a Plaiſter of *Melilot*, or *Paracelſ.* or any of the other proper Emplaſters. And thus, with fit Compreſs and Bandage, you will at few Dreſſings heal this Wound.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Stab in the Head by a Dagger.

This Wound has affected both the Carnous Membrane and the *Pericranium*; yet it muſt neither be dilated, nor is there occaſion of the Stitch. But having remov'd the Hair, and ſtented the

an

bleeding with a little dry Lint, (or as in the laſt Chapter.)

You may apply a Pledgit of Lint dip'd in *Liniment. Arcei* to the Puncture or Stab, very warm, when you have firſt waſh'd it with hot *Sp. Vin.* and over this an *Oppodeldoch* or *Betonick* Emplaſter; by which means you will find the Wound well ſpeedily; but make decent Compreſſes and Bandage, and each Dreſſing anoint with *Ol. Roſar.* about the Head warm.

CHAP. XII.

A Puncture near the hollow of the Eye with a Rapier.

FIrſt ſtop the Blood with dry Lint, or as in the laſt Chapters, then waſh the Wound with hot *Sp. Vini.* and *aq. Roſar. miſce.* Then apply a Pledgit dip'd in Balſam *ſulphuris*, or *de Chyli*, or *Hyſpanicum*, or *Linimen. Arcei.* any of theſe if apply'd hot, is very proper, with a warm Empl. of *Diapalm.* and *Paracelſ. miſce.* and ſo decent Compreſs and Bandage. Do this with Dreſſing till the Wound is Cur'd.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

An Inciſed Wound croſs the ſide of the Face.

THis being tranſvers the *Os frontis* and over the *Pulpebra*, and touching likewiſe the *Temporale Muſcle*, theſe things render this Wound more difficult to Cure than the former; becauſe being thwart the Eyebrow, that will unavoidably ſink, and fall over the Eye, without ſtitching, or very good Compreſs to hold it up. and the *Muſculus Temporalis* being hurt cauſes great pain, and other Symptoms.

Your way to Cure, is, Firſt to ſtop the Bleeding with dry Lint, or dip'd in *Pulv. Reſtringent.* and then to waſh the Wound well and warm with *Sp. Vin.* and *aq. Roſar. miſce.* (For mind, this Mixture is the beſt for all Wound-lotions about the Eyes.)

And the better to keep that the Fleſh fall not over the Eye, let the Dry-ſtitch be us'd; for it is fitter than the other, in this place. You may make the Emplaſter thus:

℞. *Farin. Tritic. Aloes, Tragacanth. Sang. Dracon. Thur. ana* ʒij. *miſce. Cum alb. ov. q. ſ.*

Let

Let this be ſpread on ſmall pieces of Cloth form'd according to the figure of the Wound, one on either ſide the edges, let a Margent be left on the ſides of them, next the Wound, which when you have ſettled theſe well on, you may, after you have Dreſt the Wound, Sew theſe two Margents together, ſo as that the Lips of the Wound may conjoin cloſs ſtitching over this, let *Liniment Arcei*, or *Balſam de Chyli* be apply'd on Pledgits of Lint, and then turn on the Margents and make Compreſs and Bandage.

Here is another way of making the ſticking Plaiſter, which is very Excellent.

℞. *Gum. Tacamahac* ʒj. *ſ. Reſin. Pin. Sarcocoll. Maſtic. Sang. dracon. ana.* ʒj. *Pic. Naval. q. ſ. f. Emplaſt.*

The Compreſs that you muſt put into the hollow of the Eye to ſtay up the *Muſculous pulpebræ*, let it be dip'd in *alb. Ov.* and *aq. Roſ. miſce.*

Now to keep off the Humour from deſcending to the Wound, you may apply a defenſive above, and about, (the Hair being ſhav'd.)

℞. *Pulv. Bol. ver. Sang. dracon. Thur. Cum alb. Ov. miſce. with ſome Drops of Ol. Roſar. applicetur.* And

And if you mix a little *Pulv. Croci* with your Vulnerary Balsam, it would make it more anodine.

CHAP. XIV.

A Wound Lacerated in the Scapula.

A Coach-Wheel running over a Person, hath Lacerated almost quite asunder a large part of the *Trapezius Muscle*, it hanging only by a little Skin and Flesh.

To rerurn this Flap, and endeavour to Cure it by Agglutination and Stitching, were vain; because the Wheel hath torn and bruised the Part much, it cannot be otherwise.

But the best method is, To cut off the part of Flesh that is almost off; and then, having stented the Blood, and wash'd the Wound with *Sp. Vin. Com.* or warm Wine, apply immediatly unto it Pledgits armed with your Digestive, *Ex Terib.* and *vitel. Ov.* &c. and having anointed the rest of *Scapula*, and Shoulder, with hot *Ol. Rosar.* apply a large Emplaster of *Paracelf.* and *Diapalma* mix'd: Continue this till 'tis well digested. Every Dressing, you must mind to have a comfortable Stupe to Foment it withal, wrung

wrung out of the Sanative Fomentation; as this:

℞. *Vin. Rubr. q. ſ. Summit. Centaur. Hyper. Rad. Smphiti ana* ℥ ij. *infuſ. per Noctem, mane. add. Sp. Vin. Com.* q. ſ. *ad. Colatur.* f. *Fotus.*

Then you muſt Incarn to ſupply the loſs of Subſtance: And this is beſt done with that well known *Sarcotic Ung. Diapompholigos* and *Baſilicon* mix'd together, and apply'd warm on Pledgits.

If any ſuperfluous Fleſh riſe in your Incarning, or there grow a *Hyperſarcoſis*, you may correct it with *Alumen uſtum*, or *Precipitat. Rubr.* or the *Vitriol Stone*.

And then *Cicatrize* with a little *Pulv. Lapis Caluminaris* mix'd with *Axung. ovill.* which will both ſuppreſs the *Hyperſarcoſis*, and *Cicatrtize* to ſatisfaction.

This method us'd with Compreſs and Bandage, will heal this, or any other ſuch Wound. But this *Trapezius Muſcule* ſerving for divers Motions, being wounded, muſt unavoidably impede the Actions of the Shoulder very much, and beſides the *Vena*, and *Arteria Scapularis*, *Exterior* cannot eſcape in this Wound.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

A Wound in the Leg inciſed by a Sword.

THe *Muſculus Gaſtrocnemius* that makes up the Calf of the Leg, is here wounded by a Sword; and divided ſo, that a portion of Fleſh hangs down.

Here muſt be an imbecillity of the Extenſor Motion of the Foot, and a flux of Blood will be great, becauſe the *Surculi* of the *Veſſels* are here wounded.

This is an inciſed Wound and without loſs of Subſtance or Contuſion. And albeit a portion hangs down, you muſt waſh it with *Sp. Vin.* or *Lotium* warm, and return the Flap and ſtitch it, and apply thereto *Baſilicon* or *Linim. Arcei*, or other Digeſtive and Sarcotick Balſam, when you have firſt ſtented the Blood, and over theſe Pledgits apply an Emplaſter of *Diapalm.* and *de Minio* mix'd.

Dreſs thus Daily, till it digeſt and agglutinates, then cut out the ſtitches, and with decent Compreſs and Bandage, keep it in, in form. For this Wound (if in a good habit of Body) will be healed by the firſt Intention.

If in ſuch Wounds as theſe, you fear that the *Cutis* Stitch will puncture the Fibræ

Fibræ and cauſe ill Symptoms; you may in this part make ſhift with fit Compreſſes and Bandage, to contain the Margin of the Wound together, till you have got ready your Stitch Plaiſter: As in Chap. 26. foregoing.

And mind this: When ever you ſtitch a Wound, leave a more open place in the depending part, to let out the Blood and Matter, by which means the Wound will heal more kindly.

CHAP. XVI.

A Wound on the Cubit of the Arm, by a Javelin.

HEre the *Muſculus Carpi Flexor Primus* and the *Supinator Radii Primus*, are both wounded: Theſe are both near each other in the Lacertoſe part of the Cubit; the former of theſe boweth the *Carpus* downward, and the latter (together with the *Pronator interior*) bend the *Radius*, and the Wriſt. So that this Wound muſt neceſſarily weaken the Flexor Motion of the *Carpus*. This Wound made by a Javelin (which Weapons are often ruſty) makes it ſo much worſe; beſides

beſides it makes a long Wound, and conſequently the more dangerous.

Theſe things conſider'd, this Wound muſt not be cloſed immediately; but the Blood being ſtop'd, you muſt waſh the Wound well with hot *Sp. Vin.* then apply a ſhort Tent dip'd in the Digeſtive of *Tereb.* and *Vitel. ov. Cum Ol. Catellor.* and *Pulv. Croci parum, miſce.* This us'd hot, induceth good Digeſtion, and work out the reſt together with it: And ſo with an Emplaſt. of *Diapalm.* and *De Minio*, with ſome Drops of *Ol. Roſar. miſce*, apply'd warm about the Part, and over the Tent, the Wound will be kindly digeſted.

But obſerve the next Dreſſing, and indeed every Dreſſing, to continue waſhing the Wound with the *Sp. Vin.* or elſe *Tinct. de Myrrh.* warm, by Syringe or other ways.

Now when it is well digeſted, and thus cleanſed, you may Concarn with the following Sarcotick Balſam.

℞. *Pulv. Ariſtol. rotund. Symphiti, ana* ʒij. *Mumiæ. Colophon. Aloes. Muſtic. Myrrh. Sang. Dracon. Tutiæ, Litharg. Aur. ana* ʒj. *Gum. Elem.* ʒj. *Tereb. q. ſ. f. Balſam.*

This uſed on a ſhort Tent or Doſſil warm, and the Arm Embrocated *cum Ol. Roſar.*

Rosar. and the above specified Emplaster applied over it; and so decent Bandage made, and the Hand and Arm kept up in a Sash, or Towel, quiet from Motion, (that would impede the healing,) I say thus you may perform the Cure in a little time.

Indeed *Basilicon* or *Lin. Arcei*, are good Balsams to heal this Wound, if the above named Sarcotick is not ready; and then Cicatrize with *Rubr. Desiccativ.* or other *Epulotick.*

But mind this, that if the Wound is too Angust, to discharge so vast a quantity of Matter, as often makes in Wounds of this nature; You must then dilate the Orifice (with regard to the Nerves or Vessels) and so you may have kindly and speedy healing.

But still remember that in this, as in all other great and deep Wounds, you must not neglect *Phlebotomy*, and keep Open and Temperate Body; and if the Constitution is not Sanitous, let the Physician be advised with.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

An Inciſed Wound, by a Sword, on the back part of the Carpus.

HEre the Tendons of the *Muſculus Carpi* are divided, and likewiſe the Cartilage that Circumvolves and faſtens the *Os Cubiti* to the *Radius*; whence you may conclude there is a debility of the Extenſion of the Hand, and of the Cubit of the Arm.

This Wound is very painful, therefore let your Application be Anodyne, and let the Aſtringent, wherewith you ſtop the Blood, be without Mordacity.

That of *Tereb.* and *calid Pulv. Galen.* is proper; or *Pulv. Thur. Aloes*, and *Alb. Ov. Miſce.* is approved.

But it is an Inciſed Wound, and the edges muſt be brought cloſe together, either by the dry Stitch, or good Compreſſes and Bandage. Howbeit, a Superficial *Cutis* Stitch may be helpful.

You muſt not apply cold and moiſt Medicines to this Wound (for they are noxious to it) but rather ſuch as are warm and dry.

But

But for as much as hot things provoke Bleeding, you may reasonably believe they are something Incommodious at first: (for Vessels are divided Cross-ways) this therefore requires your extraordinary Solicitude.

Let Emplaster *Diapalm.* be your Defensive, mollified with some drops of *Ol. Rosar.* and make decent Binding.

The next Dressing, apply a Sarcotick Digestive, for this is a Nervous part, and it is wounded to the Bone.

A Balsam made of *Tereb. Gum. Elem.* and *Cera* mixt, is very proper; but as a *Succedaneum*, *Lin. Arcei.* may do it well, only whatever you use let it be warm.

Balsam *de Chyli*, or *Cathy*, or *Capivi*, are also excellent, and over this the Emplaster of *Diapalm.* and *de Minio*, *Misce.* us'd as a Defensive, and remember *Phlebotomy* to celebrate it, and keep to a Temperate Diet, and make a Cold and Solutary Body by Sanitive Aperitives, or Enematicks. But if Wounds happen in an ill habit of Body, 'tis your Prudence to let a Physician be consulted.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

An Inciſed Wound in the Calcaneum *Tendon above the Heel.*

THis Tendon is formed of the *Muſculus Gemellus*, its Tail, and alſo that of the *Soleus*, framing the Calf of the Leg (or *Gaſtrocnemius.*) This Tendon, compoſed of theſe two *Muſcles*, is very great and ſtrong, and its neather end is inſerted into the *Calx*, ſo that by the Impulſe of the ſaid *Muſcles*, it becomes the Extenſor of the Foot.

Now the wounding of this Tendon (ſo Eminent) muſt be a great debility to the Extenſive Action of the Foot.

But the Tendon is partly divided, which had it been wholly, the Extending Action of the Foot would have been wholly loſt, but as it is, there is painful Vellication, and ill Symptoms, worſe than if it had been wholly ſeparated: For this makes in *Diverſum diſcerptio*, a drawing contrary-ways; ſo that hence accrues grievous Torture.

Moreover the *Ramuſculi* of Veins and Arteries, ſpringing from the Crural Branches ſurculated there about, are Wounded, and make large Effuſion of Blood.

Now

Now if the Tendon is almoſt cut thro' your beſt way is to divide it wholly, to prevent worſer Evil; for, altho' the Action of the Part be Lamed, yet the Life and Limb may be ſaved.

But here the Tendon is Inciſed ſloping, and not Transverſe, and not above half way through; this is ſtill ſomething better than if it were other ways, for with right joining of it, and proper Balſam, and decent Stitch of the *Cutis*, and fit Compreſſes and Bandage, it will Adunate and Coalefie together again, whereas, if it were cut Tranſverſe, it would not. Nevertheleſs, a middle Subſtance will intervene and ſupply the defect, but the Part will not be ſo ſtrong, when healed.

And you muſt note here, that Wounds in Nervous Parts do ſoon putrifie, from a Humid Gleet that deſcends on them, or a cold Air piercing them, or improper means applied unto them: Therefore your main Propoſitum is, (when you have ſtented the *Bleeding*) to prevent theſe Inconveniences, and to uſe Siccaneous, Sarcotick, and Tepid Medicaments, to dry up the Gleet, and then Nature will of it ſelf, effect the *Coalitus*; and be ſure when you dreſs, to defend from the cold Air: And you are to make ſuch Compreſs and Bandage, as will bring the Lips of the Wound as cloſe as poſſible.

For

For the Skin Stich will not be very convenient in this Part, but together with this, you must see that the Bleeding be restrained with *Pulv. Thur. Aloes*, and *Crinis Leporini*; but let the Powder be first mixed with the Glair of an Egg, and then applyed, and so with fit Bandage, rest satisfied, laying the Leg easy on a Pillow: And let this Dressing abide at least, three or four days, after which dress with this Balsam following.

℞. *Tereb. Cypri. Resin. Abietis, ana* ℥j. *Tacamahac.* ℥ss. *Propoleos*, ʒvj. *Balsam. Peru.* ʒiij. *Carannæ* ʒij. *Ol. Hyper.* ℥j. *f. Balsam.* Or this,

℞. *Tereb. ven.* ℥jss. *Ol. Hyper.* ℥j. *Ol. Ceræ distill.* ʒj. *Gum. Elem. dissol. Per se. q. s. f. Balsam.*

Either of these applied on Pledgits, very warm, is very effectual in this kind of Wound.

But for as much as this Wound is grievous painful, you must use an Anodyne *Enchrysta.* As this.

℞. *Ol. Lillior. alb. Rosar. rubr. Chamo. Anethi, Lumbricor, Amigd. Dulc. ana f. Embrocatio.*

They are very Lenient, or eaſe pain effectually; and then over this an Emplaſter of *Diapalm.* and *de Minio*, mixed. *Cum. Ol. Roſ. Aliquot. gutt.*

The fitteſt Defenſive for this is,

℞. *Pulv. Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Myrrh. Maſtic. Balauſt. Nuc. Cupreſs. ana* ʒij. *Cum. alb. Ov. Acet. Roſar. Ol. Myrtil. ana Parum. f. Mixtura.*

Let this be ſpread and applied above the Wound, and round the Leg.

There are other Excellent Balſams, beſides what I have ſhewed above, for Nervous Parts: I'll recite one or two of them, and then you may uſe which you pleaſe.

℞. *Tereb. Scio. Ol. Lumbricor. Vitel. Ovor. ana* ʒij. *Miſce. f. Balſam.* Or,

℞. *Ol. Ceræ, Aqu. & Calcis. Miſce.*

This or the former, are very powerful Balſams, in theſe Wounds of the Nerves.

The beſt of Anodynes, to what I have ſhewed already, are theſe that follow.

Enchriſta Anodyna. ℞. *Axung. Anatis, Gallin. ana* ʒij. *Ceræ Flavæ diſſol.* ʒiij. *Croci.* ʒj. *Miſce. f. Enchriſta.*

Theſe

Theſe things are excellent to be laid to a Punctured Wound, in a Nerve or Tendon; the former to be applied to the Puncture it ſelf, and the latter to Embrocate withal.

But if Convulſion happens, as it often doth in theſe Wounds, you may exhibit *Sp. Lavendulæ, Gut. ij. vel. iij.* at a time, in ſome proper Vehicle, and let the Patient drink it.

And forget not to make Phlebotomy frequently, and to keep a Temperate and ſoluble Body, to keep off a Fever.

But if there be *Cacochymia*, let the Phyſician remedy it, that the Wound may heal kindly; and when you have brought it ready to Cicatrize, then *Calx Lota* is of good uſe.

CHAP. XIX.

A Wound in the Inner Ancle, made by an Ax.

HEre are Eminent Veſſels Wounded, as the *Vena Saphena*, and ſome *Surculi* of the *Arteria Suralis*, and the Tranverſve Ligament is alſo Inciſed, as alſo the Extenſor *Hallucis*.

Here must necessarily be an impetuous Flux of Blood, because both Veins and Arteries are divided, and there must also be intolerable Dolour, because a Nervous Body is hurt. And there must inevitably be an Impediment of the Extensor motion of the *Pollex Pedis*, because its Tendon is Wounded: Yea, and there will be an extraordinary weakness to the whole Joint, because the Tranverse Ligament is Inciſed. Consider this together, and in the whole, it shews this Wound to be exceeding considerable; and albeit it is Curable, yet you may reasonably aver, that there will be a Weakness and Lameness in that Joynt, after it is Cured.

Your first Propositum is to stent the Bleeding.

In order to which, bring the *Labia* of the Wound close together, and keep them so by *Cutis* Stitch, dry Stitch, or fit Compresses and Bandage.

Then apply your Restringent, that of *Pulv. Thur. Aloes Cum. alb. Ov.* and extend *Super Linamentum*, and applied over the Stitches immediately on the Wound, is the most suitable of all; but others may do as *Succedaneums*.

Here apply fit Compresses (dipt in *Aceto*) to keep the edges of the Wound together with the Stitch.

By

By this means the Bleeding may be ſtented, but ſometimes it floweth ſo petulantly, that you may be forced to apply a large Button on the Veſſels, and on that a thick Compreſs doubled, and ſo good Bandage; and to place the Part high on a Pillow, and ſtill to reſtrain the Bleeding by force.

But this muſt not be bound ſo hard, nor yet lie up ſo long as to hinder the *Circulatio Sanguinis*, for that might incur a Gangrene.

Againſt the next Dreſſing get ready the Stitching Plaiſter, for 'tis not to be ſuppoſed that the *Cutis*-Stitch will be ſufficient in this Wound and Part, and you could not ſtay then, till it ſhould be got ready, (becauſe a Man might Bleed to Death in that time.) How to make and uſe it, I have already ſhewn you: I need not repeat that again.

I have found this Stiptick Water following powerful in ſtopping Blood.

℞. *Acet. Roſar.* ℥iv. *Opii Theb. diſſol. ibidem.* ʒiij. *Tum add. Pulv. Vitriol. alb.* ʒj ſs. *alumin. Crud.* ʒj. *Exæſtuet aliquant. Colat. & Servet. Pro uſu.*

Dip Pledgits therein, and apply them; and on them double Compreſſes dipt in the ſame. Or this, Aq. Stiptic. magiſtralis.

Aq. Stiptic. Vitrioli.

℞. *Pulv. Vitriol. alb.* ʒj. *Bol. ver.* ʒſs. *Camph.* ℈j. *in Aq. Plantag. Parum diſſolv.*

Dip Pledgits therein, and apply them.

And as to the Reſtringent Powders, one of the beſt in Camp or Navy, where there is a great deal uſed, is this,

Pulv. Reſtring. Optim.

℞. *Farin. Volat.* ʒiij. *Thur. Sang. Dracon. ana* ʒj. *Bol. ver. Terr. Sigill. ana* ʒij. *Gipſi.* ʒj. ſs. *Spong. Torrefact.* ʒij. *Pil. Leporin. Minutiſ. Inciſor.* ʒij. ſs. *Raſur. Corii* ʒiij. *Oſ. Cepiæ.* ʒij. *Miſce. f. Pulv.*

This uſe, either dry or mixed, *Cum. alb. Ovor.* and *Acet. Vin.*

When you have ſtop'd the Blood, then you may heal it as any ordinary Wound, as with *Baſilicon*, *Linimentum Arcei*, or *Hyſpanic.* Balſam, or with this following.

℞. *Tereb. Ol. Hyperic. ana* ʒj. ſs. *Gum. Elem. Ceræ alb. ana* ʒj. *Vin. alb.* ʒiv. *diſſolv. per Ignem. decoct. ad Conſump. Vin. f. Balſam.* Or this,

℞. *Ol. Hyperic. Vin. alb. q. v. add. Oliban. Myrrh. Cer. ana q. ſ. decoq. ad Conſumpt. Vin. agitat bene danec Corporatur. f. Balſam.*

Either

Either of these on a Linamentum, heals these Species of Wounds to satisfaction, with decent Compress and Bindage; but there must be Phlebotomy used, and the Body must be kept Temperate.

CHAP. XX.

A Wound by a back Sword in the Inner part of the Knee.

THis Wound being Transverse, and in the very Joynt, and hurting a part of the *Patella*, and the inner *Apophysis* of the *Os Femoris*.

And for as much as here are great Vessels, Ligaments, and Membranes, which could not possibly escape damage: It altogether renders this Wound dangerous, and exceeding dolorous; besides, this being a depending Part, it is more obnoxious to a Defluxion of Humours, than if it were other where in the Body.

The Bleeding must first be stopt (if possible) and the *Cutis* Stitch must also be made, (for it cannot be but there is a wide gaping Chasm.)

Now hot *Ol. Tereb.* with a Liament dipt there and sprinkled with *Pulv. Galen* a small Pittance thereof, and applied, is

the propereſt Reſtringent in this Caſe, and this Dreſſing muſt lie on three or four days; for, of it ſelf it will both effect Digeſtion, and alſo ſecure the Bone.

When you dreſs next, waſh the Wound and ſtupe it well, with warm Wine, or Spirit of Wine, and anoint above and below the Wound with *Ol. Roſar.* and apply a ſtrong Defenſive above, to intercept the deſcent of Humours: That of *de Minio. Rubr. Malaxt Cum. Ol. Roſar.* is very good, eſpecially if ſpread thick and applied. Or this.

℞. *Pulv. Sang. Dracon. Bol. ver. Myrrh. Maſtic. Balauſt. nuc. Cupreſ. ana* ʒij. *cum. alb. Ov. Acet. Roſar. Ol. Myrtil. parum. Miſce.*

Apply this above.

Then to the Wound it ſelf on the Stitches, uſe this Balſam following.

℞. *Pulv. Aloes, Sang. Dracon. Thur. Myrrh. ana* ʒij. *Pulv. Rad. Symphit. Centaur. ana* ʒj. *Tereb. Cypri.* ʒj. *alb. Ov. N°j. Miſce. f. Balſam.*

You may dreſs with this Balſam, till the end of the Cure; for it performs both Digeſtion, Concarnation, and at laſt Cicatrizes, but you muſt make de-

cent

cent Compreſs and Bandage, ſuch as the Part requires.

But forget not to Bleed, and to keep an open and Temperate Body; and for as much as Wounds of the Joynts produce intolerable Pain, it is therefore neceſſary on that ſcore, to apply a Lenient *Cataplaſma*, as this.

℞. *Far. Lini. Sem. Fenugr. ana* ℥j. *Pulv. Rad. Alth. Flor. Chamo. Beton. ana* ℥j ſs. *decoct. in Aq. Font. and Lact. vacin. ana q. ſ. Tum ol. Roſar. Amigdalar. Lumbricor. ana q. ſ. Vitel. Ov.* N°ij. *Pulv. Croci.* ℥j. *miſce f. Cataplaſma.*

In this and ſuch like Wounds, if you have not the abovenamed Balſam, then the Balſam *de Chyli*, or *Sulphuris* are Excellent, if uſed hot.

And the Embrocation of *Ol. Roſar. Lumbric.* and *Alb. Ov.* theſe beaten together, and uſed, is both Proper and Anodyne to anoint withal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

A large inciſed Wound in the Abdomen *with a Simeter.*

HEre a large Wound is made Obliquely in the Belly.

That penetrateth thro' the Carnous Membrane, or *Muſculous* Part, and thro' the *Peritonæum*, or rim of the Belly, ſo that the *Omentum*, or *Caul*, proceeds through the Wound, and the *Viſcera* under it, preſſeth hard out.

You muſt do with the *Omentum* and *Viſcera*, as in a *Hernia*, let them be firſt bathed well with warm Reſtringent Wine, and then ſprinkle on them this Powder.

℞. *Pulv. Aloes Sang. Drac. Maſtic. Mumi. Thur. ana* ʒj, *miſce. diligenter.*

This done, return the *Viſcera*, and Stitch the Wound, thus,

Paſs your Needle with a double Thread, drawn thro' *Diapalm.* Emplaſter (as Wax) thro' the *Cutis*, and *Peritonæum*; entring on the out ſide of it, and let it be in the lower ſide of the Wound: Draw the Silk not quite through, but let a coſiderable length of the end hang out, to faſten a

piece

piece of doubled Rag in (if there be occasion.)

Then pass your Needle through the inner side of the Flesh and *Cutis*, on the contrary Part, and having drawn it thro', return to the other side, and pass it through the inside of the *Peritonæum*: But leave the Flesh and *Cutis*; after this, enter it through the inner side of the *Peritonæum* on the other part; thus taking in that Membrane on one side, and leaving it on the other, till you have taken as many Stitches as there is need of, and be sure there is good hold.

And at last draw your Stitches close, with the help of the pressure of hands; and by this you will have the Flesh and *Cutis*, and Membrane, to touch each other, and the *Peritonæum*, and *Carne*, and *Cutis*, will coadune each side to other, and by the help of proper Balsams Conglutinate.

Be sure to have good Compresses to Coarcuate and help the Stitches.

But, to make the finer work of it, let the Stitching Plaister be applied, on both sides the Wound, for this will, when drawn together, make the Lips of the Wound keep more Anguſt.

But every Dressing be sure you bring the Margins of the Stitching Plaister together. To stupe well with Astringent Wine,

Wine, as hot as can be suffered, and strow on the Stitches the Sarcotick Powder following.

℞. *Pulv. Symphit. Aristol. rotund. Irios. Mumiæ. Sang. Dracon. Mastic. Thur. misce. f. Pulv. Subtilis.*

This powerfully conduceth to Incarn and Aglutinate; and so if a *Viscus* were Wounded and Stitch'd, and returned as the *Omentum* here.

If you Embrocate under the Margin, let it be with *Ol. Chamem. Lillior. ana* ℥j. *Lumbricor. Anethi. ana* ʒvj. *Myrtles and Rosar. ana* ℥ss. *Populion. Dialtheæ ana* ʒiij. *f. Enchrista.* This ought to be done before you apply the Powder.

Over this, let Emplaster *Contr. Ruptur.* be applied, and then make firm Bandage.

Had the *Omentum* been long forth, and through cold discoloured, then you must have taken off by Incision (having made Ligature) all the black, and so have returned the sound.

Emplast. Adherens Opt.

One of the best Receipts of a Stitching Plaister, is this,

℞. *Gum. Taca mahac.* ʒj ss. *Resin. Pin. Mastic. Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Ichtheocollæ, Sarcocollæ, glutin. Aviar. ana* ʒj. *Pic Naval. q. s. f. Emplast.*

Extend

Extend *Super Alutam*, and apply it, as I shewed elsewhere; and let it settle well, before you lay stress on it, to keep the Wound fast.

When it is so far Agglutinated, as you may trust to the dry Stitch only. Then you may cut and pick out the *Cutis* Stitches, and support the other with good Compress and Bandage.

So now you may dress the Wound with *Liniment Arcei*, and the Sarcotick Powder above named, mixt together; and Emplaster *Ad Herniam*, mixt with *Diapalm.* over that. Extend it *Super Alutam.*

CHAP. XXII.

A Stab, or Punctured Wound in the Abdomen.

IF the *Viscera* be penetrated, there is Vomiting, and the Siege and Urine will be much discoloured; and there will be Cholick, and stretching of the Bowels.

The Cure consists chiefly in inward means, as vulnerary Drinks and Medicines, which is the Physicians part; and he

he ought to be applied unto for it. But if he be where the Learned Phyſician is not to be had, I will give you the Receipt of one notable Wound-Drink that hath been well experienced.

A Vulnerary. Ptyſan.

℞. *Capill. vener. Petroſelin. Aſparag. Betonic. Apii, feniculi, Politric. ana* Mj. *Coq. in Aq. Hord. q. ſ. Colat. add. Syr. Jujub. Liquoric. Oxymel. Simp. ana* ℥ ſs. *Acet. vin.* ʒij. (Viz.)

To each ℔ ſs. thereof, and ſo let it be drunk often, eſpecially Mornings and Evenings.

The Doſe is half a Pint at a time, warm. It is very Diuretick, and wonderful prevalent in theſe Wounds that Penetrate.

The external means are as follow,

℞. *Tereb. Scio. Vitel. Ov. Pulv. Croci. parum Miſce. f. Balſam.*

Dip *Linamenta* in this, and apply them to the Wound, or to both (if the Weapon went quite through.)

But this Wound muſt not be kept open, but Agglutinated as ſoon as poſſible. Now over your Agglutinating Digeſtive, you may apply Emplaſter *Ad Hern. cum. Diapalm. Miſce. Cum. Gut. Aliquant. Acet.*

Acet. vin. vel. Roſ. Miſce. Per diſſolution.

Good warm Stupes wrung out of Red Wine, or Spirit of Wine, are here of ſpecial uſe.

And if by reaſon of extravaſated Blood inwardly, a Tumour ſhould riſe in the *Inguen*, (as it often happens) you muſt ſuppurate it, and treat it as a *Phlegmon*. But remember to make Phlebotomy often, and exhibit looſening Clyſters, and diſcuſſive.

I am loath to intrude on the Phyſician's Province; but in ſome places a Surgeon muſt ſupply, and cannot help it, and in that Caſe I will ſhew you the beſt inward means I know, in this and all other penetrating Wounds of the Body, and that in two or three Recipe's.

℞. *Cerviſiæ.* ʒ4. *Sacch. alb.* ʒj. warm it a little. Then add, *Laudani Liquidi*, *Gut. N°* 20. *vel.* 25. Vulnerar. Internal.

Let it be drunk at once, and interated as often as there is occaſion. Or this,

℞. *Syr. Papaver.* ʒj. *Aq. Plantag.* ʒiij. *Miſce.*

Or here is an approved one.

℞. *Fol.*

℞. *Fol. Virg. Aur. Sanicul. Alchymil. Vincæ Pervincæ. Betæ. rubr. Pyrolæ, ana* M*j. Sem. Angelic. Contuſ.* ʒj. *Coq. in Aq. font. and vini. alb. ana q. ſ. Colat. doſe* ʒiv. *Mane & Veſp.*

Or this following, which is excellent.

℞. *Sperm. Cæti,* ʒj. *Rhabarb.* ʒſs. *Muniæ. Terræ ſigil. Sang. Drac. ana* ʒij. *Ocul. Cancr. Bol. ver. Myrrh. ana* ʒiij. *Miſce.*

Doſe ʒj. *vel.* ʒi ſs. in Poſſet Ale, or a ſmall Glaſs of Wine, four times a day.

CHAP. XXIII.

A penetrating Wound in the Thorax, *or the* Dorſum.

WHen I ſay *Thorax*, I mean all the upper part of the bulk of the Body, between the *Claviculæ* and *Diaphragma*; that Cavity that contains the Heart and Lungs, and is Circumſcribed with *Pectus* before, *Spina dorſi* behind, and *Veræ Coſtæ* on each ſide.

This

This is sometimes Punctured with a Rapier, or other Weapon, and is very dangerous; but more dangerous if the Lungs be hurt, and if the Heart, then 'tis Mortal. Or if the great Vessels that pass down the Back are Wounded, 'tis the same.

But if only through the Case of the Body, and hath hurt no *Viscera*, it is Curable (altho' the wind come out at the Wound) yea if the Weapon went in at one side, and out at the other.

As for the hurt of the *Intercostal* Vessels, 'tis not material; their Bleeding is little, and soon stopt by *Pulv. Galen. cum. Alb. Ov. Misce.* Or,

℞. *Tereb. ven. Alb. Ov. far. volatil. ana q. s. Misce. f. Balsam.*

This applied heals speedily. And applied with a Liniment *ex Pilis Leporinis*, and then healed with Liniment *Arcei*, on a Pledgit, and a *Diapalm.* Emplaster, having first Embrocated the Part with *Ol. Rosar.* and so making decent Bandage: There needs no Tent in such a Wound as this, it will be healed by the first intention; as for any Blood that may have fallen in, it is so inconsiderable, that Nature will expend it by its secret Passages, but a Stupe out of warm *Sp. vin.* must keep

keep out the Air, each Dreſſing. But backward there are large Veſſels that lie near the out-part of the Cavity, as likewiſe the *Thymus*, and the Baſis of the Heart; and alſo the *Mediaſtinum* that divideth the Breaſt into two hollows, from the *Jugulum* to the *Diaphragma*, and then forwards extends to the *Mucro Cordis* (but this is well guarded by the *Pectus*.)

The Lungs fill up the Cavity on both ſides, and ſo are more expoſed to be Punctured, than other *Viſcera*, that is, if the Wound be forward, or ſide ways.

Now it is uſual that this *venter*, being deeply penetrated, either the large Veſſels behind, or the Lungs between the *Coſtæ*, happen to be Wounded. As I told you before, the former of theſe is Lethal, and that in a very little time (if not immediately,) and in the latter a Patient may live a little longer, but at laſt dwindles away: It uſually ends in a *Phthyſis*.

But means muſt be uſed; (whilſt there is Life, there is hopes) and if Blood is fallen on the *Diaphragma*, it muſt be removed by ſome means or other, leaſt from hence ſhould accrue an *Empyema*, which is a corrupt Matter between the Breſt and Lungs.

The

The Cure consists principally in inward means, and the Physician ought to be consulted with.

But if in a place where a Physician is not, then the best means I know, I have set down in the former Chapter; in using that diligently, you will need no other.

But as to Externals, you must keep open the Wound, until the hurt *Viscera* be first healed, and the extravasated Blood is got out.

To get out the Blood Coagulated, you may use a Silver Pipe, with a small spunge on it, in the Orifice of the Wound or a hollow Tent, made with *Cera*, *Resina*, *Tereb. Galban. Bdelium. Ammoniac. dissol. simul. add Pulv. Irios.* This is to be applid on Lint about a short Quil, and so convey'd decently into the Wound.

Or you may dip a small *Flammula* in *Alb. Ov.* and convey one end thereof into the Wound, and the other hanging out; this likewise keeps open.

But whatever you apply in, be sure you tye a Thread to it to hang out, for if it should fall into the *Sinus*, it were surely pernicious.

Or if you should inject *Sp. Vin.* or other Vulnerary Liquor in the Venter, in order to touch the wounded *Viscera*; then be sure to lay the Patient in such a posture as that the Liquor may come out

again

again at the Wound, and bring out with it the extravasated Blood or Matter.

Now besides the Vulnerary *Ptysane* in the last Chapter, I will recommend one Pectoral Julep unto you, which will help much in this Case.

Julepium Pectorale. ℞. *Syr. Ros. Sicc. Jujub. Symphit. Mecon. ana* ʒj. *Aq. Papav. rubr.* ʒiv. *Saxon. frigid.* ʒij. *Misce. f. Julep.*

Dose ʒiv. Mornings and Evenings.

This induceth Expectoration powerfully; 'tis also Cordial and Hypnotick.

Here frequently Phlebotomy is to be celebrated, and also discussive Clysters to be exhibited, a Salutary Diet to be injoyned (but take the Physicians advice in these things, if possible.)

And when the Patient is cured well inwardly, then you may heal up the Orifice or Wound.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

A Punctured Wound in the Arteria Scapularis Interna, *by a Pike.*

THis is a dangerous Wound in the inside of the Arm, near the *Axilla*, and more dangerous it would have been, had the *Ramus Axillaris* it self been wounded.

Here the Blood expends profusely, flowing out *per saltum*, according to the Sistol and Diastol of the Hurt; by which, and from its more florid Colour, it is distinguishable from the Venal Blood, which flows with a more even Motion, and is of a darker Red.

If it had been the Vein that had been wounded, it would have been of easier Cure, only a Mixture of *Pulv. Galen. cum. Alb. Ov.* and applied on a Liniment, or Pledgit, *ex Pilis Leporinis*, would then have done it of it self, with the help of a decent Compress and Bandage.

But this Punctured Artery is much more dangerous, besides, a Pike is seldom clear of rust.

Here your first and most urgent Propositum is to stop the Blood: The best way I have experienced is this,

I have formed two good large Buttons of fine Tow, and have dipt them in the following Mixture, and applied them; the one above, and the other beneath the Wound, yet both near each other, at the *Corona* of the Wound, and right on the Artery. Then I put a large thick Pledgit over them, and so make good Bandage, and this hath stopt the Bleeding *Per force.*

The Mixture is this,

℞. *Bol. ver. Hypocyst. Sumach. Acatii in Pulv. ana* ʒj. *Aloes, Sang. Dracon. Thur. ana* ʒij. *far. Volatil. Gypſ. ana* ʒj. *Alb. Ov. Acet. parum, Miſce. in Conſiſten. Mel.*

This used, as I have shewed, doth assuredly restrain the Bleeding, and defend against an after Fluxion.

But have a care you bind not too hard, so as to hinder the Blood from Circulating through the Neighbouring Arterial Branches, nor yet let the Dressing lie at, so long as to indanger Tumour, Inflammation or Gangrene. And here you ought to open a Vein on the contrary side, to make Revulsion, and keep the Patient to a Temperate Diet.

Now

Now when the Blood is thoroughly topt and settled, you will easily heal he Wound, with Liniment *Arcei*, or o- her proper Balsam that is not too hot; pplying it warm on Dossils, and a *Dia- alma* Emplaster over it, and convenient Compress and Bandage.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Punctured Wounds in the Nervous parts of the Limbs.

THe External Orifice of such a Wound ought to be kept open, whilst the Orifice of the Nerve, Tendon, r Ligament, be first healed.

It would be a great Error to apply exeeding hot Oyls to this hurt (as hath een usual) for so have ill Accidents acrued to many.

But rather foment the Part well with tupes wrung out of Spirit of Wine, or lse Wine and Milk, wherein hath been Decocted the following things, *Rad. ltheæ, Malv. fol. Vialar. Verbasc. Hyoiam. Flor. Camom.*

And after Stuping well, then apply to he Wound it self, and to touch the Nerve, this Balsam. R. *Te-*

℞. *Tereb. ſcio.* ℥j. *Baſilic.* ℥ij. *Miſce.*

Dreſs with this as warm as ſufferable, and Embrocate the Part about with *Ol. Roſarum*, and lay a Plaiſter of *Diapalma* over.

But there is generally grievous Pain and Anguiſh in theſe Wounds, and they require ſomething that is Anodyne, to mitigate Dolour. Then this *Cataplaſma* following is excellent.

Cataplaſma Anodynum.

℞. *Far. Fabar. Hord. ana* ℥j. ſs. *Flor. Roſar. Balauſt. ana.* ℥ij. *Coq. in Oximel. q. ſ. Tum add. Ol. Roſ. Lumbric. ana gut. pauc. pul. Croci.* ʒj. *Miſce. f. Cataplaſma.*

Here you muſt obſerve to make Phlebotomy, and let the Patient keep to a Pale and Temperate Diet.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Punctured Wounds of the Limbs in Muſculous *Parts.*

IF a Rapier or other ſharp Weapon be paſt through a *Muſculous* or *Lacertous* Part of the Arm, Shoulder, Leg, or Thigh, you muſt by no means Tent ſuch a Wound; but, having ſtopt the Blood, firſt waſh it well with warm *Sp. Vin.* and then apply a Pledgit of warm Balſam *Chyli*, or Liniment *Arcei*, on the upper Orifice of the two; which you muſt heal as ſoon as poſſible. And keep the Neather Orifice open with a ſhort and ſmall Doſſil (rather than a hard Tent) armed with the ſame Balſam. This is to afford way for the Matter, as the VVound digeſts, to iſſue forth: And apply over theſe a *Diapalma* Emplaſter, to defend from Accidents, and to keep the Pledgits on.

Now ſuch a VVound as this will heal by the firſt Intention, albeit, the VVeapon hath touched the Bone, (eſpecially in a good habit of Body) if dreſs'd as I have here ſhewed.

The Gleeting *Fibra* is its own Balſam: beſides the VVound imbibeth as much of the Extern Balſam as Nature requireth, to digeſt and help to Conſolidate, and ſo the parts and ſides of the VVound cloſe and touch each other, and by a proper Digeſtion Agglutinate.

For albeit, many VVounds will not be cured without Concarnation; yet no VVound, (although but a ſcratch) can be cured without Digeſtion, either Natural, or by the help of Medicine.

CHAP. XXVII.

An inciſed Wound by a Sword, a-croſs in the inner part of the Wriſt.

HEre the *Muſculus Radii Pronator Quadratus*, is divided, and the Flexor Nerves are inciſed, ſome of them quite through.

And the Eminent deſcending Branches of the *Vena Cephalica*, and *Baſilica*, are likewiſe divided; as likewiſe ſome notable *Ramuſculi* of the *Arteria Axillaris*, diſperſed down to the *Carpus*.

If then you are asked your Judgment concerning this Wound, you may reasonably aver, that the Flex or Motion and Action of the Hand and Fingers will be (if not quite loſt) exceedingly debilitated; and the Pronate Action of the *Carpus* greatly impaired: For the *Muſculi* (from whence theſe Tendons proceed) will retract and draw the divided Tendons aſunder with them: So that (do what you can) the ſeparated ends of the Nervous Parts, will not be brought ſo near as to touch each others extremity, and unite again as they were before: Howbeit, this VVound is Curable, if rightly handled, and in a Salutary habit of Body, (but no VVound will heal kindly in an ill habit of Body: in that you muſt conſult the Phyſician.)

You muſt not croud this VVound, full of Doſſils; (as ſome unwarily do) But rather bring the edges of it as cloſe togethe as poſſible, and let the extremity of each divided Part anſwer its other, as evenly as you can; and having ſtanched the Bleeding, and waſhed the VVound with *Sp. vin.* as you are taught in the 32d. Chap. foregoing; make ſtitching of the VVound, and over the ſtitches apply (for the firſt Dreſſing) *Galen*'s Powder, mix'd *cum. Vitel. Ovor.* and on it a Pledgit *de pilis Leporinis*; and on this apply Emplaſter *de*

Minio, and *Diapalma* mixed, and so make decent Compress and Bandage.

The next time you open it, Embrocate the Arm all above and about, with warm *Ol. Rosar.* and apply thereon a strong Defensive, as this,

Defensivum Optimeum.

℞. *Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Thur. Mastic. Nuc. Cupres. Gallar. Cortic. Granat. Omn. Pulveris. ana* ʒ ss. *far. Hord.* ʒ j. *Alb. Ov. Acet. vin. q. s. Tund. cum. Ol. Ros. parum, f. Defensiv.*

This spread on a double Sindon, and applied, defendeth efficaciously, that Humours fall not to the Part; and also secureth from Inflammation.

Now to the VVound it self, apply this following Balsam, or such like, on Pledgits of Lint, or fine Tow;

℞. *Pulv. Oliban. Mastic. Myrrh. ana* ʒ j. *Tereb.* ʒ iv. *dissol.*

And in the cooling thereof, mix with it *Vitel. Ov. N°* 3. *Agitat. diligenter. f. Balsam.*

This being applied with Linaments, lay over these an Emplaster of *Diapalma* and *Paracelsi* mixed, and over this Compresses, and so make decent Bandage.

This

This Dreſſing may well ſtay on a week, if ill (Symptoms compel you not to open it ſooner) being this Balſam doth all you can deſire, in this VVound; indeed *Liniment. Arcei*, or *Baſilic.* and *Liniment. Arcei* mixed, are excellent Balſams if applied hot, and ſo are Balſam *de Chyli*, or *Cathay.*

But forget not to order a Temperate Diet, and keep an open Body, and let Blood frequently, to prevent a Fever, and other ill Symptoms; and let the Parient avoid ſtrong Drink, and ſalt Diet. When the VVound is Agglutinated, you may cut out the ſtitches; but keep a *Diapalm.* Emplaſter thereon for ſome time after, to keep the place warm, and ſettle the Cure: And place the Hand and Arm, in a Suſpenſor Napkin faſten'd to the Shoulder, ſo that it may reſt quiet, and free from Motion and External Accidents.

I have now gone through my Tractate of VVounds, and Contuſions, of Body or Limbs; as alſo VVounds with Fractures and Concuſſions of the Head. Now 'tis time I teach you concerning Bone-ſetting, which is not a ſmall Branch in the Art of Chirurgery, and that under two heads, Bones diſ-jointed, and Bones broken, whether of Body, or Limbs.

TRACT.

TRACT V.

Of Diſlocations and Sprains.

CHAP. I.

To reduce a Diſlocated Os Femoris.

THe large proceſs of the upper end of the *Os Femoris* is joined, or received into the the *Capacious Acetabulum* of the *Os Iſchium*, by a ſtrong and moveable Articulation called *Enarthroſis*; and is there fortified with ſtrong Ligaments: Yet ſo it is, that this Bone, by violence, frequently comes to be Luxated.

When the Thigh Bone is Luxated inward.

VVhen the *Os Femoris* is Lapsed inward, then the Foot is inverted outward, and the Leg will be longer than when well, and the head of the Bone will be felt in the *Inguen*.

In this Case, lay the Patient on the Floor, and drive a *Columna* into the Plank, which wrap about with Cloath, and let the Patient's Legs be placed, one on either side thereof, and the Patient lying on his Back, with the *Columna* at the process of the Bone; And strong extension being made by Assistants, with a Fascia and Hands, you may in the mean time move the Bone too and fro, and at last forcibly reduce it into its place.

When backward.

VVhen this Bone is displaced backward, then the Patient can neither extend nor bend his Leg, nor put his Heel to the ground: The Cavity is now in the *Inguen*, and the Prominence in the *Clunis*, and the Leg shorter.

Here let the Patient be laid on his Belly, with the *Columna* as before; and let strong Extension be made, and with your Hands (at the same time) press in the Bone.

W on forward.

If the Luxation of this Bone be forward, then the Leg is neither longer nor shorter than when whole; but the prominence will be in the *Inguen*, and the Cavity in the Hip, and the Urine

will be suppressed. Here you must lay the Patient on his side, and let good Extension be made of the Leg, and with your Hands and Knee, you may reduce it into its Cotyle.

When outward. When this Bone is dislocated outward, the Limb will be shorter than when well, and the Foot is inverted inward, and will not easily touch the Ground. Here strong Extension being made, you may, with your Hands and Knee, (the Patient lying on the Belly) reduce it.

But mind when this Bone is reduced, to apply good Compress and Bandage to retain it so, and Embrocate the part with *Ol. Ros.* or *Myrtill.*

CHAP. II.

A Luxation of the Os Humeri *reduc'd.*

THE Glenoide Cavity in the Head of the *Scapula*, receives the *Condylous Epiphysis* of the *Os Humeri*, or *Adjutorium*, by an Arthrodial Articulation, which is corroborated by a strong Ligament, incompassing the Article, and a strong Cartilage adhering to that Ligament, and by three strong Tendons, and other helps. This

This Bone doth not luxate backward nor forward, but very frequently downward; and its *Epiphysis* is found in the *Axilla*, and a Cavity in the *Acromium*, whence it receded; and here the Arm will be longer than when well; and the Patient cannot bring his Hand to his Head.

There are divers ways of Reducing the Shoulder: I'll shew you some of the best of them, and which are most practis'd.

If the Patient be Young, or weak, you may bring the Cubit of the Arm behind the Patient's Neck, by an Assistant, and with one of your Hands at his Elbow, and the other at the *Epiphysis* of the Bone, you may reduce it.

This Bone is not always set by great strength, but rather by Sleight, and a skilfull moving of it to and fro, and at length a gentle pressure of it right into its place, guiding the process thereof with your Hand, and bringing the Elbow close to the Side, when your Hand presses it up.

Another way of Reducing the Shoulder by the Girt; and this either with or without the Foot: With the Foot, thus:

Make a Girt, and fasten a Bolster in the middle of it, which Bolster must be plac'd under the *Axilla* of the Patient,

and on the *Epiphysis* of the *Humerus*, and the Girt must be about your Shoulders. The Patient must lye on his Back on the Ground, and an Assistant must lye on the Ground contrary to him, with his Heel at the Bolster, and Process of the Bone, which Assistant must make Extension of the Arm by Hand or Ligature; and with his Heel press in the Bone; your self directing it with your Hands, and straining with the Girt.

When you would reduce the *Humerus* without the Foot; Seat the Patient on the Floor, or Ground, and stand over him with the Girt about your Shoulders, and let the Bolster of the Girt be right on the Process of the Bone; and whilst you strain with the Girt, and guide with your Hands, let an Assistant bring back the Patient's Elbow toward the *Spina Dorsi*, and the Bone will fly into its place.

The Coul-staff is an ancient and much practis'd Way now a days, to set the Shoulder-bone.

This Coul-staff, must have a prominence like the head of a Wedge in the middle of it, which Wedge must be placed under the Patient's *Axilla* on the head of the Bone, there being a Bolster placed between; and let the Coul-staff be placed on two Men's Shoulders, one at either end; then Extension being made

by

by Bandage and Hands, at the Patient's Arm, let the two Men raise up the Coul-staff, and you with your Hands above, guide the operation, and the Bone will be reduced. This Work may be done over a Door, or the round of a Ladder; but then the Patient must have a Stool set under his Feet, which must be slip'd away when you have in all other respects made ready for the Reduction, and you are ready with your Hands to reposite the Bone and your Assistants Extending.

CHAP. III.

A Dislocation of the Clavicula *reduced.*

THE Cannel Bone hath its *latior* Head joyned to the *Acromium* of the Shoulder, and conduceth to Conserve the *Humerus* form luxating upward, and likewise defends the Shoulder from other Accidents.

The other *Angustior* End of this Clavicule is inserted into a Cavity in the highest Bone of the *Thorax*, and fastend there by Ligaments and Membranes. The two Ends being thus united, its main use is to preserve a convenient distance between the Shoulders and *Sternon*. But

But this Bone often becomes luxated, and that at either end. If at the Shoulder it may be displac'd two ways; upward or forward: but at the end that joyns to the *Sternon*, it ever laxates outwards.

Which way, or at which End soever this Bone is luxated, you must cause an Assistant to clap his Knee to the Patient's Back, and with his Hands put back the two Shoulders; (for this makes powerful Extension) and then with your Hands press the Bone into its place; which at the Shoulder is Even with the *Acromium*.

And now have ready your restrictive Application to lay to it; for the Slender hold this Bone hath at either End, renders it difficult to be retain'd in its place when reduc'd.

℞. *Pulv. Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Thur. ana part. equal. Ol. Myrtil. Acet. Vin. q. s. misce. Cum alb. Ov. Extend. Super Alutam. Applic.*

Or this,

℞. *Emplast. Diapalm. de Minio, ana: Ol. Myrtil. Acet. Vin. parum: dissolv. per Ignem. f. Empl. Extend. & Applicet.*

And over this apply a good thick and double

double Compreſs wrung out of *Acetum*, and make good Bandage.

Now in this Accident, 'tis odds if there is not great Contuſion with it, and Extravaſated Blood may fall into the Caty of the Breaſt,

Therefore your beſt way (after Reduction) is, To let Blood immediately, and likewiſe to exhibit inward Vulneraries. Such as *Cerviſia Pruſſiæ.* and *Sperma Ceti, miſce.* or *Lap. Hybernic. Cum Theriac. Ven. miſce.* For either of theſe given hot, and the Patient ſweating upon it; is an exceeding great help. And a few Days after, let a gentle Cathartick be given to carry off the bruis'd Blood or Water.

CHAP. IV.

A Luxation of the Coſtæ.

THE Seven *Coſtæ veræ*, are joyn'd both to the *Vertebræ* and *Sternon* by *Arthrodia*, or a ſhallow Articulation, the Cartilaginous and ſmaller Ends are joyned to the *Sternon's* ſmall Cavities; and the *Epiphyſis* of the other, Ends in the Vertebræ, and are there fortified by Ligaments.

The

The five *Costæ Nothæ* are joyned to the *Vertebræ* as others, but they touch not the *Sternum*, but all of them bending upward, joyn their Cartilaginous ends each to other gradually.

A Rib displaced inward, is very dangerous.

The well side must be plac'd over some half round Substance, which will extend the Luxation.

But before this you must apply the Sticking Emplaster on the Luxation, with strings fasten'd to it on the outside. The Emplaster is made thus,

℞. *Farin. Volatil. Tritic. ana* ℥ ſs. *Pulv. Sang. Dracon. Thur. Mastic. ana* ʒij. *Ichthyocoll. in aq. Papaver. dissol.* ℥ ſs. *misce Omnia simul. Coq. in aq. Scabios. q. ſ. ad Consist. Emplastic. Extend super Alutam.*

And apply it; when this is well settled on, then make Extension as before: and pull up the Strings of the Emplaster, and you will bring the *Costa* into its place, You will know when it is well reduced, by the Patient's suddenly Breathing better; besides the Evenness of the Rib that you will feel with your Hand.

Then you may Embrocate the Part with

with *Ol. Rosar.* warm, after you have taken off your Sticking Plaister, and apply this following Plaister.

℞. *Pulv. Rad. Tormentil. Balaust. Gallar. Nuc. Cupress. flor. Rosar. ana* ℥ ss. *Far. Hord* ℥ j. *Aq. Plantag. Acet. Vin. alb. ana parum. alb. ovor. quass. parum: misce. Extend. super Alutam vel Sindon. fort. & Applicet.*

Forget not to make Phlebotomy here, and use *Cervisia Prussiæ*, and the other inward Vulneraries; as in the last Chapter (or that of the *Clavicula.*) For it may be expected that here is inward danger, and an *Empyema* must be prevented.

CHAP. V.

A Luxation of the Maxilla.

THE *Maxilla* hath at each End two small *Epiphyses.* The inner of 'em receives the Tendon of the *Musculus Temporalis.* The other is call'd *Condylus* and joyns by *Arthrodia* to the *Glenoide* Cavity of the *Os Temporale.*

This neather Jaw-bone is frequently luxated forward; either by Yawning, (as when

when sleepy,) or being ill of the Cold, or otherways: or else from some external violent Cause of Gaping; and sometimes from a great Blow under the Ear.

You see or feel the Process of the Bone prominent in the Mouth, and the Lower Teeth stand farther forward than the others of the upper Jaw; and the Patient cannot close his Jaws together.

To Cure this, you must cause the Patient's Head to be held steady, and put your Thumb to the process of the Bone, or to both Processes is you must put both your Thumbs, (if both sides are luxated) and the Fingers of your Hand, or Hands, under the Chin; so moving the Jaw to and fro, and pressing the process back, and downward, with your Thumb, and raising the Chin with your Fingers, you will find the Bone fly into its place.

This done, anoint under the Ear with *Ol. Rosar.* or *Myrtil.* and wrap a warm Flannel about the Jaws, and set the Patient to Sweat with *Theriac. ven.* or other Sudorific; for warmness will keep it in, better than Bandage.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

A Luxation of the Olecranon.

THE Elbow-Joynt is compos'd of the Heads of three Bones; The *Os Humeri*, and the two Cubit Bones, *Ulna* and *Radius*; the lower head of the *Os Humeri* (which is Pully-like) hath two Proceſſes, the External and leſſer is covered with a Cartilage; and the Inner and greater, hath two Cavities that receive the Proceſſes of the Head of the *Ulna*. And again, the Cavities in the *Caput Ulnæ* receive them of the *Humerus*; ſo that this is a *Gynglimoid* Articulation; then the head of the *Radius* is receiv'd by the outer head of the *Adjutorium*; and the Joint is well defended by ſtrong Ligaments. Nevertheleſs, this Joynt happens ſometimes to be diſlocated.

You will ſee by the Prominence, which way the Bone is out; as likewiſe by the Cavity on the contrary ſide whence it receded.

To reduce it: The Arm muſt be obliquely extended by Hands, or Ligature, or both, by Aſſiſtants; and you clapping your Arm againſt the Proceſs, and preſſing hard, it will be reduced.

Then

Then anoint the Part with *Ol. Rosarum*, and apply a defensive Emplast.

℞. *Diapalm. & de Min. ana Ol. Ros. & acet. Vin. parum dissol. misce. Extend. & Applicet.*

This powerfully preserves the Joynt from a fluxion of Humours, and from other Accidents. Suspend the Arm in a Napkin, or Sash fasten'd to the Shoulders.

CHAP. VII.

A Luxation of the Genu *and* Rotula.

THE upper Processes of the Bones of the *Crus* are united with the lower Processes of the *Os Femoris*, (as these of the *Cubitus* are with that of the *Brachium*) the Connexion is by *Gynglimus*; this is strengthen'd by Ligaments; and (when dislocated) is reduc'd as that of the *Olecranon*, both as to Extention and Apposition.

Now the *Rotula*, or *Patella*, is a strengthener of the Knee-Joynt, and (as it were) a Buckler to it, and is fasten'd thereon by certain Tendons of the *Musculi Femoris*. When

When the *Rotula* is Luxated, and you would reduce it; you muſt either extend the Leg, or elſe cauſe the Patient to ſtand upright on it, and ſo with your Hands you may eaſily return it to its place; in the which you may retain it with fit Compreſſes and Bandage.

You muſt Embrocate with *Ol. Roſarum*, and apply the ſame Deſenſive, in as that of the *Olecranon*.

CHAP. VIII.

A Luxation of the Carpus,

THE *Oſſa Carpi* are joyn'd to the lower proceſs of the *Radius*, by a Connexion call'd *Diarthroſis*, which is for manifeſt moving; and the *Ulna* joyns the *Radius* at the ſame place, and joyns the *Carpus* there alſo, by the intervention of a Cartilage; and the Joynt is ſtrengthened with Ligaments and Tendons.

When the *Carpus* is Luxated, you will eaſily ſee which way, by the Proceſs bunching out, and an unuſual Cavity contrarily.

You are to reduce it by a ſtrong and torqueous Extenſion made by Aſſiſtants; and you in the mean time, with your Hands,

Hands, may press the Bone into its place.

Then having Embrocated with *Ol. Rosarum*; apply the same Emplaster, as in the former Luxations; to defend from Humours, and to strengthen the Joynt.

CHAP. IX.

A Luxation of the Talus.

THE *Talus*, or *Astiragalus*, is placed as a Basis to the lower Process of the *Tibia*, and is joyn'd by *Ginglymus*; it receives, and is receiv'd; its top and sides are inviron'd by the Appendix of the Ankle, and under it joyns the *Os Calcis*. It comes to be Dislocated inward or outward.

The way to reduce this, or any other Bones of the *Tarsus*; Is to make good Extension by Assistants, and with your Hands you will easily press in the Bone; (For by the Prominence on the one side, and Cavity on the other, you will plainly see which way it is started.

This done, Embrocate well with *Ol. Rosarum*; and apply the same defensive Emplaster, as in the former Chapters.

But this being a depending Part, doth some-

ſometimes require the ſtrongeſt Defenſives. The following is approv'd.

℞ *Pulv. Sang. Dracon. Bol. ver. Terræ Sigilat. Maſtic. Reſin. Palimpiſſ. far. Trit. ana* ℥ ſs. *alb. Ov. q. ſ. Ol. Roſar. parum. miſce diligenter, f. Emplaſt. Extend. & Appl.*

This powerfully reſtrains the falling of Humours, and drys up theſe already impacted, and ſtrengthens the Joynts notably.

Now, in regard too ſoon Going on this Foot, or hanging it down is hurtful to the Healing of the Luxation; therefore you muſt injoyn the Patient to reſt upon it, till it is thoroughly well and ſtrong.

CHAP. X.

Of Sprains and Wrinches.

WHen a Wriſt, or Ankle, is ſprained or wrenched, and yet no Bone luxated or fractured; then the Ligaments or Tendons or Nerves at the Joynts, are by external violence, extended and diſtorted beyond their due limits, which cauſes extraordinary Pain and Tumour to that Joynt, and great weak-

weakneſs. And it is uſually as long a curing as if there were a Diſlocation, or Fracture.

Your way to treat a Sprain or Wrench, is this.

Firſt embrocate the Joynt well with *Ol. Roſarum*, to allay the extremity of Pain.

Then to impede the Defluxion of Humours: do as followeth.

℞. *Ceræ. flav. Reſin. Litharg. ana* ℥iij. *diſſol. Simul. Tum add. Pulv. Rad. Symphit. far. fabar. Bol. ver. ana* ℥iij. *Terræ. Sigillat.* ℥iij. *Ol Roſar. q. ſ. f. Emplaſt.*

Extend *Super Sindon.* when you have firſt with a dry Rag wiped away the reſidue of the Oyle, that did not penetrate in your Embrocation; then apply this Emplaſter, and make decent Compreſs and Bandage, and lay the Foot ſo as the Joynt may be at eaſe; or the Arm, if it be in that part.

You may let this be on ſix or ſeven days, except ill accidents ſhould urge.

And then when you have removed this dreſſing, you may annoynt with *Ol Roſ.* or other proper Anodyne (as before)

And now that excellent Cerate of *Hyppocrates* will be of good uſe.

℞. *Ol*

℞. *Ol Rof.* ℥iij. *Ceræ. Flav.* ℥j. *diſſol. f. Cerat.* Or,

℞. *Empl. Diapalm.* ℥ij. *Paraccl∫.* ℥j. *Ol.Rof.gut Pauc : diſſol. Simul.*

This ſpread, and applied, I have often uſed with good ſucceſs; eſpecially when the Patient hath given reſt to the Part, and hath kept it ſedate from too much motion.

TRACT.

TRACT VI.

Of Fractures of the Limbs, and other moveable Bones.

CHAP. I.

A Fracture of the Costæ.

IF a *Costa* is fructured, you must make Extension, and use the same Emplaster to retain it, as you were shewed in the displacing of a *Costa*. (I need not inculcat.)

Since here is danger of Blood inward, you must make Phlebotomy; and exhibit inward Vulneraries; especially that of *Pulv. Osteocollæ*; and let the *Catagmatic* Emplaster be worn externally, when the Part is first anointed *Cum Ol. Rosar.* and let discussing Glysters be injected to draw down, and evacuate the offending Humours.

If you cannot do the Work with one Sticking Plaister, you must reiterate the Opera-

Operation, and see that your Tapes be fasten'd about the middle of the Plaister on the outside, and just against the Fracture; which when you pull up, the End of the Rib that is gone inward, must needs come out to its place, by consent of the *Cutis* and *Carn*, whereon the Plaister immediately sticks, and you may press down that end with your Hand, that is bunching out.

CHAP. II.

A Fracture of the Clavicula.

WHen a *Clavicle* is fractured, you must Extend and Co-apt, as in a Luxation of the same Bone: And apply first the Restrictive, as in Chap. III. fore-going, in the last Tractate: And when it is a little settled, you may take off this Dressing, and when you have Embrocared *Cum Ol. Rosar.* apply the *Catagmatick* Emplaster.

A Plate of Tin, made in form of the *Clavicle*, and apply'd after the length thereof from Shoulder to Shoulder (after the Bone is reduc'd, and the Plaister is on) is excellent to retain the reduc'd Bones, in the place you have reposited them.

And here forget not the inward Vulneraries, as in the last Chapter: Let the *Pulv. Osteoc.* be Drunk, ʒj. at a time, in a little White-Wine, or rather *Aq. Symphiti*, or *Cervisia Prussia*, and make *Phlebotomy*; for the same Violence that broke the Bone, made also inward Contusion; and perhaps, a Rupture of some Vessel.

CHAP. III.

Of Simple Fractures of the Humerus, *or* Femur.

WHen I say Simple Fractures, I mean such as have not a visible Wound with them, nor are shatter'd, nor comminuated, so as to hurt the *Periosteum*, and flesh adjacent; but are only fractured transverse, oblong, or obliquely, and without loss of any substance.

In these Simple Fractures, you have only five *Proposita* to observe (except you will have the putting off the Patient's Cloaths to be one.)

The Extension must be made by your Assistants, with Hands and Ligature, or both; for these are large and strong Bones, hollow and marrowy.

Observe this before you Extend; if the Bone

Bone hath been long fractur'd, without being reduc'd, so that the Part is become stiff, and swollen; then you must resolve the Tumefaction, before you work Extention, and Reduction.

An Excellent *Enchrysta*, is this following:

℞. *Ol. Chamom. Lilior. Lumbricor. ana* ℥ij. *Ung. de Althea.* ℥ß. *Axung. Human. Anat. ana* ℥j. *dissolv. misce. f. Enchrysta.* *Inchrystæ dissolvens.*

With this Embrocate the Part warm and often, till you have asswaged the Tumour. Then make your Extension decently, and with your Hands, Coapt the Bones evenly, that there be no unseemly Protuberance, nor Obliquity afterwards; and compare one Limb with the other exactly.

Now to retain the Bone (so set) in its place, and to preserve it from Accidents, are your next Purposes.

If it be a Child; then.

℞. *Farin. Valat. & Alb. Ov. Cum Acet. Parum; misce.*

This spread and apply'd, is a Defensive sufficient.

But in stronger Patients, I have known, when a double Syndon hath been dip'd only in.

℞. *Alb. Ov. Acet. Vini. & Ol. Rosar. gut. pauc. misce.*

And apply'd with good Succeſs. But that of

℞. *Empl. Diapalm. & De. Minio. cum. Acet. Vin. parum, & Ol. Myrtil. gut. Pauc. dissol. Simul; f. Emplast.*

This is effectual, if ſpread and apply-ed. But the ſtrongeſt of all, and that which is moſtly us'd, is as follows.

Defenſiv um magny-

℞. *Pulv. Sang. Dracon. Thur. Mastic. Bol. Armen. Balaust. far. Trit. Ana; Alb. Ov. quass. q. s. Acet. Vin. Ol. Ros. gut. pauc. f. Mixtura.*

This ſpread on a double Sindon, and apply'd, is a Defenſive ſufficient in any Fracture whatſover.

This done; make convenient Compreſs and Bandage. You need not take off this Defenſive in 7. Days, except ill Symptoms compel you; and when you do, then Foment with warm Water, (eſpecially if there be Itching) and apply the *Catagmatic* Plaiſter to agglutinate and ſtrengthen the Work; and ſo bind it up again.

If you think the *Callus* does not make faſt

faſt enough, you muſt exhibit the *Pulv. Oſteocollæ* ʒj. in a proper Vehicle: Let it be given Morning and Evening, till your *Callus* is effected; which you will know by taking off the Emplaſter, for you will ſee a moiſture on the Plaſter, over the Fracture. And if the *Callus* makes too much, you may apply a thin Plate of Lead on the place, which will correct it.

Here you muſt open a Vein often, and keep a cool and temperate Body; and let a Suſpenſor be plac'd for the Patient to move by with the other Hand, (if the Fracture is in the Arm) and with both Hands if in the Thigh.

CHAP. IV.

Of Compound Fractures of the Limbs, and chiefly of the Cubitus *beneath the Elbow, or the* Crus *beneath the Knee.*

THE upper Bone of the *Cubitus* is call'd *Radius*, and the neather of 'em is call'd *Ulna*: And the foremoſt Bone of the Leg is call'd *Tibia*, and the hinder is call'd *Fibula*.

And all theſe (when Fractured) require the ſame Treatment: Howbeit,

sometimes one of the two Bones may be broken without the other, and this is so much the easier to Cure. But when both the Bones are Fractured, the Cure is the more difficult.

Now either the one, or both of these Bones may be simply fractured; and the Cure is shewed already in the last Chapter, which I need not repeat. But if but one of them be broken, and the Fracture compound, that either it is shatter'd or quasht, so that there is a Wound with it; then it will be hard to Cure:

But if both Bones suffer by Splintering or Comminution, and the *Periosteum*, and *Carne*, and *Cutis* are wounded with them, then the Fracture is exceeding dangerous; and especially, if there is loss of Substance (as to the length of the Bone;) for then there is no other Remedy, but Amputation, and that you are shewed in this Book already.

But I'll admit here is a Fracture of both these Bones with a Wound, and all other of these Concomitants; except a part of the whole Bones (as to the length) divided wholly from the rest.

Now whether the Fracture be transvers, and through both Bones, and the end of one of the Bones sticking out and extending over the other; or whether the Fracture be oblique or oblong, and

splinters

ſpſinters of Bones are divided each from other, and their acute Ends lye pricking in the Wound; Or, whether there is a Conquaſſation of the Bones, and the *Periosteum*, and Fleſh, and Membranes are cruſh'd all together, (all which render the Fracture compound) theſe require (all of them) the ſame method of Treatment.

There are no leſs than Ten *Propoſitums*, Purpoſes, or Intentions, to be obſerv'd in this, and oll other Compound Fractures of the Limbs; any one of which, not being duly perform'd, there can be no Cure effected; They are theſe.

The Ten Propoſitums, in Compound fractures of the Limbs.

Exæreſis, Extenſion, Appoſition, Retention, Agglutination, Digeſtion, Mundification, Concarnation, Cicatrization and Conſervation. The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth of theſe, are proper to the Fracture only: The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, are proper to the Wound only: And the Firſt and Laſt, are common to both Fracture and Wound.

Exæreſis.

As to Cure. You muſt ſearch diligently, and extract any ſhivers of Bones or other Extraneous Bodies, that abide in the Part, and that you know will not unite again, and the Blood muſt be reſtrain'd.

Extenſion.

To do this, you are taught amply in Wounds: I need not repeat it. In the

next place Extenſion muſt be made by Hands, and Bandage, ſo far as that the Ends of the Bones may not by Attrition hurt each other in their placing, or (if oblique) that the Bones may be brought cloſe together. If the End of the Bone ſticking out cannot be returned, make Inciſion to give it more way. And at the ſame time, you muſt with your hands make Appoſition. You muſt coapt and joyn each Bone, or part of the Bone that may be united, into the place whence it receded. Let each end of the Bones anſwer the other exactly and evenly, ſo that no Deformity may be ſeen afterward.

Appoſition.

Retention begun.

In the next place, (having dreſſed the Wound at the ſame time) you muſt by a good Reſtrictive, with *Apparatus* and Bandage, retain and conſerve the Bones, ſo Coapted in their right places, in order to cement.

Agglutination begun.

Now it is the work of Nature to agglutinate the Bones by a *Callus*, ſomething of your help will be alſo required, when this Intention comes in courſe; but 'tis time enough as yet to think of that, you muſt now regard the Wound. Therefore your next *Propoſitum* here, is to digeſt the Wound, otherwiſe *Gangrene* and *Sphacelus*, may juſtly be feared in a ſmall time.

In

In order to this, wash the Wound well with warm *Spiritus Vini*.

And next immediately to the Bone, apply a Pledgit of dry Lint, or of fine Towe. But if you dip it in the Ossific Powder, (*viz.*) of *Iris* and *Osteocolla*, *ana* mixt, it will do much better. Conservation begun.

And on this, let Plidgets be armed with your Best Digestive, and applyed. 'Tis this. Digestion begun.

℞. *Tereb. Scio.* ʒiiij. *gum. Elem.* ʒij. *Ol. Catellor. q. s. Croc. Pulv.* ʒj. *misce. f. Balsam.*

The Wound being drest with this, you must in the next place apply a strong Defensive. One of those inferred in the former Chapter, will be sufficient. It must be spread thick and large, to cover the parts above and beneath, and about the Fracture and Wound. Retention continued

But over the Wound it self, let there be a large *foramen* Cut in the Defensive, through which to dress the Wound, as occasion requires.

Over this apply a large double Compress, so as to reach from Joint to Joint.

Then your Bandage.

First take a single Roller about four foot long, and six Inches Broad, and beginning on the contrary part to the

Wound, fetch as many turns round, as the Roller will permit, and fasten it.

The manner of Bandage and Apparatus in a compound fracture of the Limbs.

Then take a double head *Fascia*, about four Yards long, and four Inches broad, and beginning at the Wound, fetch two turns about the Wound then lead one End upward, to the Joint above, and the other downward to the Joint below; where fasten them.

This done, Take a single head Roller, about five Yards long and Five Inches Broad; and beginning your rolling contrary to the former, take two Turns about the Wound, and so Roll downward to the Joynt below, and then up again to the Fracture, where take one Turn extraordinary; and so lead it up to the upper Joint, where fasten it.

After this, Place your Splints about the Limb, (but not on the place where the Wound is) and tye them on with three narrow Tapes, one at either End, and one in the Middle; and if it be the Arm, let a Case of Tin, with a small Pillow in it, be plac'd to the Breast for the Arm to rest in. But if it be the Leg, let two long Junks be plac'd to it, one on either side, and fasten'd at the Knee, and likewise at the Foot; and so let the Leg be plac'd on a Pillow, and let the hollow places be made even with the rest, with Tow, and all to keep the Limb steady.

To

To which end alſo, you ought to have a *Calceamen* of Paſte-board, with Tapes faſten'd to it, both near the Heel of it, and likewiſe near the Toe thereof. This muſt be plac'd under the *Ima Planta*; and theſe Tapes, hall'd ſtraight, muſt be faſten'd to the *Apparatus* above. This is to keep the Foot ſteady; ſo as not to diſcommode the Fracture. And let a Suſpenſor be plac'd over the Patient's Bed, or Couch, wherewith he, or ſhe may move for Eaſe, as occaſion requires.

This Wound, after the firſt Dreſſing, will require to be Dreſs'd often; leſt the Coagulated Blood, or Matter, being too long pent in, ſhould produce ill Symptoms; (Fractures muſt have a breathing.) But ever after this, have a comfortable Stupe, wrung out of the Sanative Fomentation of

℞. *Summit. Centaur. Hyper. Betonic. ana, decoct. in Aq. font. Congio uno: Colat. add. Spir. vini Com.* ℔ij, *f. fotus.* *Fomentatio Sanativa.*

Now when you dreſs this Compound Fracture again, you muſt take off all, whether Splints, *Faſcia*'s, *&c.* till you come to the Defenſive; but you muſt let that abide on; and at the *Foramen* thereof, you muſt take out the Dreſſing in the Wound. Let it be done with great Care, leſt you Precipitate all that hath been done. Then

Then clap on a warm Stupe wrung out of the Sanative Fomentation of Wine. wherein the *Rad. Symphiti* and *Sumitat. Hyper.* and *Centaur.* have been infus'd.

Then wash the Wound (and especially at the Bone) with *Tinctur. de Myrrh.* or with *Sp. Vin.* as hot as sufferable.

After which apply, on Linaments, this following *Ossifick*, and digestive Balsam (conveniently warm.)

Balsamum ossificum. ℞. *Tereb. ven.* ℥j. *Gum. Elemi.* ℥j. *dissol. Simul. In the cooling, add. vitel. ov.* N°j. *stir them well together, then add, Pulv. Irios. Aristol. Symphiti, ana* ℥j. *Croc.* ℈s. *misce Exquisite f. Balsam.*

Retention Agglutination Conservation and Digestion all carried on together. To be apply'd warm on Dossils into the Wound. And on this, apply an Emplast. of *Diapalm.* over the *Foramen*, and so bind on your *Apparatus* diligently, as before. This method of Dressing, mightily digests, and preserves the Bone, and Concarns sufficiently.

Mundification. But if the Bone should be *Carious*, or foul; you may exfoliate it with *Pulvis Euforbii*; and if superfluous flesh ariseth, you cay correct it with *Precipitatum Rub.*

Agglutination continued. And as to Agglutination, you ought from the time of Reduction, and immediately after your *Propositum* of Retention

tention, to endeavour to reduce it by assisting Nature in generating a *Callus*: This is done inwardly by the *Pulv. Osteocoll.* ʒj. at a time in *Aq. Symphiti*, or other proper Vehicle, Mornings and Nights, and, and likewise by a wholsome Dyet: And outwardly, by *Pulv. Osteocollæ* and *Irios* mix'd and apply'd in your Balsam.

Then to concarn more effectually, you may use *Ung. Diapompholigos* with your Balsam mix'd together. Concarnation continued.

At last you may bring it to a *Cicatrix*, with *Ung. Tutiæ*, or other fit *Epulotick*; and when your Defensive is remov'd, let the *Catagmatick* Plaister be worn. Cicatrization continued.

Remember here to make *Phlebotomy*, as often as occasion requires; and keep an open and temperate Body, and injoyn the Patient to a Salutary Dyet. Now by this Method duly observ'd, you will, by God's Assistance, effect your Cure. Inward means.

POSTSCRIPT.

I *Have now Compleated this* Specimen Chirugiæ, (*I thank my God*) and *I have Communicated to you the most material Things of* Chirurgery. *But I am grown aged, and 'tis like may write no more. Let me now therefore add but one unevitable Word as a Supereſt, and my ultime (as*

to

to this Subject. See that together with your Skill, you discharge a good Conscience towards your Patient, in diligently using the best Means you know: And withal invoke the Divine Blessing on your sedulous Endeavours: for (remember) the Success is from God only.

A Collection of the most approved Remedies now in Use for the Cure of most Distempers incident to Humane Bodies by Sea or Land; taken from Dr. *Fuller*'s and Dr. *Bates*'s Pharmacopœia, Mr. *Boyle*'s Receipts, *&c.*

Arcanum Corallinum, *The Coraline Secret.*

TAke of Crude Mercury one Pound; Spirit of Nitre two Pounds; Distil and Cohobate them, and the Arcanum will remain in the bottom, which edulcorate by Calcination, or washing it with Niter. Dose from Grains 4 to 6 or more. 'Tis a great Medicine in the Dropsy, Pox, Clap, Ulcers, Scabs, Cancers, &c.

Balsamum Nervinum, Balsam for the Nerves.

Take of Orrice root, Calamus Aromaticus, Cyperus, of each Ounces 2; Sage, Marjoram, Germander, Ground-Pine, Origanum, Calamint, Laurel leaves, of each one handful;

ful; *Flowers of Stœchas, Lavender, Rosmary, of each as much as you take up between* 3 *Fingers and a Thumb at twice*; *of Roses as much as you take up at thrice*; *Spirit of Wine as much as is necessary*; *infuse them* 24 *Hours in a covered Pot, then strain them well, and add to it Oyl of Bricks*, 2 *Ounces and a half*; *Hogs Lard washed a Pound and half, then boyl it to the consistence of a Balsam. After taking it off, put into it a convenient quantity of Liquid Storax.*

'Tis good in *Palsies* and all Injuries done the Nerves. Dropt warm into the Ear, 'tis good for a Singing and Thickness of hearing.

Balsamum Thetteri. Thetter's Balsame.

Take Volatile Salt of Harts-horn, Sal Armoniac, of each one Dram; *Distilled Oyl of Mace, one Scruple*; *rectify'd Spirit of Wine one Ounce*; *digest them according to Art.* 'Tis *a sort of Sal Volatile Oleosum*; *and is given from* 20 *to* 30 *Drops in a Spoonful of Peony Water, in all Diseases of the Nerves.*

Bolus ad Casum, a Bole for a Fall.

Take Sperma Ceti one Scruple, Volatile Salt of Harts-born Grains 5. *Balsam of Peru Drops* 5, *Venice Treacle half a Dram, Syrup of Meconium as much as is sufficient.*

'Tis

'Tis to be taken thrice a day after bleeding; it moves by Sweat and Urine: 'tis good too for Women after they are brought to bed.

An Hypocondriac Bolus.

Take Ens Veneris, Spicknard powdered, of each 7 Grains and a half; Conserve of the Flowers of Borrage one Dram. Make a Bolus to be taken twice a day for a Month.

Bolus Sudoriferus, an Alexipharmick Bolus.

Take Virginia Snake-root Granes 5, Venice Treacle half a Dram, Oyl of Nutmegs drops 2, liquid Laudanum drops 15. 'Tis a great Sudorifick, a Cordial and good in Feavers, Vapours and Looseness.

Jusculum Cancrorum Fluviatilium, Broath of River Crabs.

Take River Crabs 100, bruise them alive; then boyl them in 2 quarts of Water to 2 pints and a half; about the end of the Decoction add 2 Leaves of Mace, One Nutmeg raced, Malmsey Wine half a pint, strain it. Take a draught of it twice a day; it has a wonderful power in abating Acrimony, therefore in Hectick Feavers, and Consumption that arives therefrom, it furnishes the mass of Blood with kind oyly nutritive Juice.

Cata-

Cataplasma Cepaceum, a *Cataplasm of Onions.*

Take of Onions bruised Ounces 3, common Soap Drams 6, Salt Drams 3, Mix them. 'Tis an effectual remedy for all Burns and Scalds: applied warm to the Ear, and renewed every four Hours, 'tis good for a pain in the Ear.

A Cataplasm of Herrings.

Take of white Briony Root, Ounces 2, Black Soap Ounces 3, the flesh of Pickled Herrings or Anchovies, Ounces 4, Salt an Ounce and half. To be clapt to the Feet when the Feaver seizes the Head.

Cataplasma Sambucinum, a Cataplasm of Elder.

Take of the Leaves or inner Bark of Elder 4 Handfuls, boil them in Milk, after straining add an Ounce of soft Soap, clap it on a double Cloath sprinkled with Powder of Ceruss. Applyed warm it wonderfully abates St. Anthony's Fire.

A Cataplasm of Rye.

Take Rye Flower, Pigeons Dung, of each one Ounce, Vinegar enough to make it into a Pultice, spread it on a Linnen Cloth, and sprinkle a little white Vitriol on it. It wonderfully stops a Herpes.

A Cata-

A Cataplasm of Spiders Webs.

Take Venice Turpentine Ounces 2, juice of Plantain an Ounce and half, Figgs 3, the outward Rind of new Oranges Drams 2, Bole Armoniack a Dram and half, Soot half an Ounce, Pigeons Dung an Ounce, long Spiders Webs six, black Soap 4 Ounces, Vinegar as much as will make it up. To be applied to the Wrist in intermitting Feavers before the fit.

Cataplasma de Farinis, a Cataplasm of Flowers.

Take Flowers of Beans, Barley, Rice, Fenugreek Seed, of each one Ounce, boyl them in Lime Water a sufficient quantity, then add Oyl of Roses and Chamomile each a small quantity; then clap it upon a double Linnen Cloth, and sprinkle Powder of Storax, and apply it warm to the Breasts. 'Tis of great use to the breasts inflamed by the Milk Coagulated, if it be applied before Suppuration.

A Cataplasm for a Gangrene.

Take Flower of Barly, Lupins, of each 3 Ounces, boyl them in a strong Lie; at the end of the Decoction add Myrrh, Aloes Powder, of each half an Ounce, Powder of the round Rooted Birthwort one Ounce, Salt half an Ounce.

Cata-

Cataplasma Passularum.

Take of green Mint 3 Handfuls, Raisins ston'd 3 Ounces, Vinegar as much as is sufficient to reduce them by beating in a Mortar to the consistency of a Pultise. Apply it to the Breast to drive away the Milk.

A Cataplasm of Apples.

Take of rotten Apples one Ounce, white Bread and Milk, Mucilage of Psylium (extracted in Poppy water) of each an Ounce, Oyntment of Tutty 3 Drams, Saffron half a Scruple, Camphire Grains 5, Oyl of Wormwood Drops 2.

A Cataplasm for a Fistula.

Take Red Nettle Roots, Horse-Raddish Roots, Garlick, and Bay Salt, of each equal quantity, stamp them together into form of a Cataplasm; then put to it a Spoonful or more of new thick yest, and mix them well together, then spread it upon a double linnen Cloath pretty thick, and apply it to the Place, and let it lye on for 4 or 5 hours, and let the Patient lye down in the mean time: the greater the Pain be in the Application, the more hope there is of Cure. After that a plaister of Basilicon perfects the cure.

A Cordial Cawdle.

Take sweet Almonds bruised 12. *the yolks of* 2. *Eggs, Conserve of red Roses and clove Gilly-Flowers, of each an Ounce, Aqua cœlestis half an Ounce, Canary and Damask Rose water, of each half a pint. After straining them add* 2 *Drams of Confectio Alkermes, and Oyl of Cinnamon* 2 *drops. 'Tis a great restorative and Cordial.*

A Clyster for the Cholick.

Take Canary Wine and Linseed Oyl, of each 6 *Ounces, Oyl of Amber, half a Dram, mix for a Glyster. Where the cause of the Cholick is in the Bowels, 'tis of singular use by dispelling wind, mollifying the excrement, and taking away the Spasmodick Contractions of the Bowels; but if the seat of the disease be in the Stomach, as very often it is, this and all other clysters must be avoided.*

A Balsamick Clyster.

Take of the Broath of Sheeps pluck ten Ounces, the yolks of 2 *Eggs, Lucatellus Balsam one Ounce, of Sheeps suet* 2 *Ounces; mix them up, and use it in such a degree of heat, that the suet does not stick together. By anointing and mollifying the Bowels, it abates the heat and torture of the Bowels,*

els, and heals their Ulcers, and is therefore of great esteem in the Bloody Flux.

Cerevisia Arthritica, a diet Drink for the Gout.

Take of the shavings of Guiacum, and Sassafras, of each one ounce; Germander and Chamæpitys of each 2 handfuls, boyl them in six Gallons of new Ale, in stead of hops to four Gallons, strain it and tun it up, and hang in the Vessel a Bag, with the following Ingredients, Take of the Root of Clove-Gilly-Flowers half a Pound, Hermodactyls four Ounces, Agrimony, Sage, Betony, of each four handfuls; Dodder of Tyme, Flowers of Arabick Lavender of each 2 Handfulls, Raisins of the Sun ston'd half a Pound. For the Gout, Rheumatick Pains, Catarrhs, Dropsy, and all Diseases proceeding from a ruinous tone of the Spirits, 'tis drunk with great success. Dose, a pint twice a day.

Cerevisia ad Rachitidem, A Drink for the Rickets.

Take Osmond Royal (or male fern) Liquorice, Sassafras of each one Ounce; the bark of the Ash-Tree, the bark of Woodbvy of each half an Ounce, tops of Tamarisk, Hearts-tongue of each 4 handfuls, live hog-lice or sows 250, the Pulp of Raisins 4 Ounces, to be put into a Gallon of Ale, and

and Drunk every day. 'Tis an extraordinary Specifick in this Distemper.

Cerevisia Scorbutica attemperans, An attemperating Antiscorbutick Diet-Drink.

Take Fir tops or Pine tops, Handfulls 4, boyl them in 5 Gallons of strong Ale, to 3 and a half; then tunn them up with a pint of the juice of Brooklime, and as much of the juice of Water-cresses, Dandelion Water, Goose-Grass Water, of each half a Pint: Then hang in the repeal a Bag with the following Ingredients.

Take sharp Pointed Dock, Ounces 4, Sarsaparilla, China, Juniper Berries of each one Ounces 2, Shavings of Red and Yellow Sanders, Harts horn, Ivory, Liquirish, Sweet Fennel-seed, of each one Ounce, Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Agrimony, Ground-Ivy of each 2 Handfulls, crude Antimony one Pound. It moderates the ferment of the Blood, and temperates its adustness, and therefore is good for Hypondriack Passions and a hot Scurvy.

Cerevisia Scorbutica Calida, A hot Antiscorbutick Diet Drink.

Take of the Root of sharp pointed Dock half a Pound, Horse-Radish-root 2 Ounces, Guiacum 4 Ounces, Juniper Berries, new Orange Peel of each one Ounce, Winteran-

bark

bark, Mustard-seed, Long-pepper, Cloves, of each 2 Drams, Raisins 4 Ounces, Scurvy-grass, Brook-lime, Water-cresses, Clevers, of each 4 Handfuls; to be boyled and tunned up with 4 Gallons of Ale. It concocts the Scorbutick crudity, dissolves its Salts, and dilutes its Phlegmatick dregs, and restores the Blood to its due mixture: 'tis fitted for a cold Temperament.

Cerevisia ad Scrophulas, a Drink for the Kings Evil.

Take Guiacum, Sassaphras, Walnut-Tree Bark, sharp-pointed Dock Root, Filipendula, Hounds tongue of each 2 Ounces, Cranes-Bill Archangel of each 4 Handfuls; Pulp of Raisins one pound, live Sows or Hog-lice one pint, to be made up for 4 Gallons of Drink. 'Tis of singular use in the Kings Evil, Cancer and all cutaneous Distempers.

Decoctum Frebrifugum amarum, the Febrifuge bitter Decoction.

Take Chamomil Flowers Ounces 2, Cochineel-Grains 15, boil them in three pints of Fountain Water to a Quart; after straining dissolve in it 2 Drams of Salt, of Wormwood. Take of it 4 Ounces every 3 houers, between fits except the Jesuits powder the greatest Medicine, that is in an intermitting Feaver.

Decoctum

Decoctum Ictericum, a Decoction for the Jaundice.

Take Turmerick, Madder, of each one Ounce; the greater Celandine the whole Plant 2 Handfuls; boyl them in Rhenish Wine and Water of each a Pint and half, to twenty eight Ounces, strain it and add Tincture of Saffron (taken with treacle Water) one Ounce; Syrup of the five opening Roots Ounces 3. It gives a new and mild Ferment to the Blood, and wonderfully opens Obstructions of the Liver, that occasion the Jaundice: Purge before and take four Ounces of it twice a day.

Decoctum Traumaticum, a Wound Drink.

Take Burdock Root, Ounces 3. Madder, Drams 6. Rheubarb Drams 2. Dittany of Crete, St. Johns wort, Sanicle, of each one Handful; boyl them in a Quart of Water and a Pint of White Wine (added towards the end of the Decoction) to twenty eight Ounces; after straining dissolve in it Venice Treacle 2 Drams; Honey 3 Ounces, Oxymel one Ounce. It attenuates and renders fit for circulation all extravasated concretions of Blood, and carries off the remaining Recrements, by Sweat and Urine, without danger of a Feaver, and at the same time heals the injured parts. Dose half a pint in a day.

Haustus amarus, a bitter Draught.

Take Carduus Water one Ounce, Mint,

strong Cinnamon, of each 2 Drams; Compound Gentian half an Ounce, Powder of Virginia Snake Root, one scruple. Make a Draught for strengthning the Stomach and killing Worms.

Goddard's Drops.

Take humane Bones or rather Skulls well dried, break them into bits, and put them into a Retort, to which join a larg Receiver well luted, and distill first with a gentle fire, then increasing to a stronger; so will you have a Phlegm, Spirit, Oyl, and volatile Salt; shake the receiver to loosen the volatile Salt, from the sides; then close the receiver, and set it in Earth to digest for 3 Months; afterwards digest it in a gentle heat for fourteen days, than separate the Oyl for use.

For *this Medicine King* Charles *the Second is said to have given several hundred Guineas. They are excellent in all diseases of the Brain, and Nerves, as Head-Ach, Apoplexy, Palsy, falling Sickness, Fits of the Mother and Spleen. Dose from drops 6 to 12 or 20.*

Electuarium Peruvianum, an Electuary of the Jesuits Powder.

Take of the Jesuits Powder one Ounce, Iapan Earth one Dram, Balsam of Peru, half a Dram, Oyl of Nutmeg 2 drops, Syrup of Rasberys 3 Ounces. Make it up for eight Doses to be taken every four hours: if

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a loseness arises, ad to the Night and Morning dose Liquid Laud. drops 15 or 20. 'Tis a Specifick in all intermitting Fevers after due Evacuation.

Elect. Scorbutic. calid. hot Antiscorbutick Electuary.

Take Garden Scurvy Grass 3 Ounces, Currans and white Sugar of each one Ounce and a half, compound powder of Arum 6 Drams, Winteran bark 2 Drams, oyl of Sassafras 4 drops, Syrup of Elder one Ounce or as much as will make it up. By its pungent volatil Salt with which it abounds, it volatilizes the fix'd and sour Scorbutick Salt, and carrys of the rancid feulencies of it, by Sweat or Urine, 'tis good besides in the Jaundice, Dropsy, and Palsy. Dose half an Ounce twice a day for a month.

Elect. Scorbutic. attemperans, the attemperating antiscorbutick Electuary.

Take conserve of Wood-Sorrel 4 Ounces, Conserve of hips, one Ounce, Powder of Red Coral, half an Ounce, Powder of Ivory and Harts Horn of each 2 Drams, Syrup of the 5 opening Roots, 2 Ounces. To be used in Scurvies of a hotter Constitution: it temperates the adust juices of the blood and carries off the Scorbutick Recrements by Urine. Dose half an Ounce twice a day.

Electuar. de Zedoaria, Elect. of Zedoary.

Take conserve of Marjoram, 6 Drams; Balsam of Peru 2 Drams, Long Pepper

powdered 15 Grains, Zedoary Root powdered one Ounce, Diacodium 2 Ounces, Thô its chief use is to prevent the Hysterick Colick, yet after purging it may be used in the fit Dose, 2 Drams twice a day between meals.

Fotus Anodynus, a *Fomentation easing pain.*

Take heads of white Poppy (sliced and beaten with their seeds) Aniseed of each 2 ounces, Henbane the whole plant, Hounds-tongue, Nightshade, Chamomile flowers, of each 2 handfuls; boyl them in 3 quarts of water to 2 quarts, strain it and apply to the Part pained, Flannel stupes dipt in it. It not only quiets the irritated Spirits, and corrugated fibres, but attenuates viscid and blunts sharp Humours.

Fotus ad Colicam, a Fomentation for the Colick.

Take Chamomil Flowers 2 ounces, Juniper berries, Laurel berries, of each 2 ounces; Crude Sal armoniac half an ounce, boyle them in 3 quarts of water to 2, adding about the end of the Decoction, of sweet Fennel-seed, Caraways, Cummin, Aniseed, of each half an ounce, after straining, add Spirit of Wine one pint: when common purging Clysters are ineffectual and the most violent Purge will not move, it so mollifies the Spasmodick contractions of the parts affected, and recovers the Peristaltick

ſtaltick motion of the Guts, that gentle Purges will take effect, and carry off the Diſtemper.

Fotus ad Hæmorrhoidum dolorem, a Fomentation for the Piles.

Take of the Root of Onions, Linſeed of each 4 Ounces; Henbane, Mullein, Toad-flax, Millefolium, of each 2 handfuls; boyl them in 3 Quarts of Water to 2, after ſtraining diſſolve in it 2 Drams of Opium, and apply it warm: it relaxes the painful tention of the Veſſels, and diſcuſſes thoſe viſcid feculencies that occaſion the Obſtruction and Swelling.

Fotus Podagricus, a Fomentation for the Gout.

Take Chamæpitys or Groundpine, Southern-wood of each 4 handfulls; boyl them in 3 Quarts of Water to 2, after ſtraining diſſolve in it Salt of Tartar, Salt Armoniac, of each 2 Ounces. It quiets the irritation of the Spirits in the Fibres, and either by precipitating, or drawing out the Gouty Salts, it eaſes pain, and is no way repellent.

Fotus ad Tympanitim, a Fomention for a Tympany.

Take Salt Peter 2 Ounces, Sal Armoniack 1 Ounce, diſſolve them in a Quart of Spirit of Wine, apply a Flannel dipt in it to the Belly twice a day, then apply a Cataplaſm of Cow-dung and Dogs turd.

A Fomentation for a Gangrene.

Take of the Root of round Birthwort 4 Ounces; Gentian, Angelica, of each 3 Ounces; Pellitory of Spain, Virginia Snake-Weed, of each one Ounce; Leaves of Wood Sovie, Sage, Rosemary, Lavender, Thyme, St. Johns-*wort, common Wormwood,* leſſer Centory, (*or Carduus benedictus, Wood Sage, Southernwood, Rue, Betony, Germander, Groundpine, Chamomile flowers*) *of each one handful; Juniper berries Lupins, Muſtardſeed, (added towards the end of the Decoction) of each two Ounces; boyle them in* 10 *Pints of ſtrong lye to* 8: *after ſtraining add Spirit of Wine* 1 *Pint, and Oyl of Turpentine half an ounce; Mix and uſe it ſcalding hot. By diſſolving viſcid Concretions, opening the Fibers of the Veſſels, and recovering the influxe of the Spirits and Blood into them, it ſtrongly reſiſts that Malignity, that would blaſt the life of a Part*

Garg. Scorbutic. an Antiſcorbutick Gargle.

Take of the root of Madder one ounce Pillitory of Spain, Winteran bark, of each 2 Drams; Honey-ſuckle, Sage, Sanicle, Columbines, of each one handful; boyl them in 2 *Pints and half of lime Water to* 28 *Ounces, and add to it Spirit of Scurvy graſs half an ounce, Honey of Roſes* 4 *Ounces. For all Scorbutick Ulcers of the Gums and Mouth.*

Gar-

Gargarism. anginos. a Gargle for the Quinsy:

Take Columbines 2 handfuls, the inner Bark of Elm, one Ounce; Jew's Ears, Liquorice, Dogs-turd, of each half an Ounce; boyl them in 2 Pints and a half of Water to 26 Ounces, Sal Armoniack 2 Drams; Syrup of Rasberys, Honey of Roses, of each 3 Ounces. Make a Gargle for the Quinsy.

Julapium Alexiterium, an Alexipharmick Julep.

Take of the Aqua Lactis Alexiteric. black Cherry Water, of each 4 Ounces, Water of Clove Gilly-flowers, 3 Ounces; Plague Water 2 Ounces, Tincture of Saffron (drawn off in Treacle Water) one Ounce, Syrup of Clove Gilly flowers 2 Ounces, Goa-Stone, Lapis Contrayerva, of each one Dram; Confection of Alkermes 2 Drams. 'Tis of great use in Feavers, to enable the Spirits to expand themselves, and support them in the conquest of the poisonous blast would otherwise quench them; yet so soon as they exert themselves, care must be taken that you fire not the body you design to warm. It may be given to 5 Spoonfuls every 8, 6, or 3 hours.

Expressio Millipedum Simplex, Juice of Millipedes.

Take live Sow's, or Hog's lice, white Sugar, of each 3 Ounces; beat them together pouring on a Pint of white Wine, afterwards

wards ſtrain them well. Hoglice, attenuate, warm and cleanſe the blood, Strengthen the Nerves, open Obſtructions, move by Urine, and therefore are good in the Gravel, Dropſy, Jaundice, Kings-evil, Cough, Hoarſneſs, Aſthma, the beginning of a Phthiſick, Cancer, bad Eye-ſight, and to keep or recover a good Complexion. Doſe 3 Ounces every Morning.

Infuſum Stercoris equini, an Infuſion of Stone-Horſe Dung.

Take as much Stone-Horſe Dung, as a Horſe in good Caſe disburdens at a time, Infuſe it, in as much white Wine as will diſſolve it. Cover it and let it ſtand in infuſion a Nights time; then ſtrain it off, for uſe in all pains eſpecially Rehumatiſms, Aſthma, &c.

Lohoch Aſthmaticum, Lohoch for an Aſthma.

Take Syrup of Ground Ivy, Horehound, of each an Ounce and half; ſimple Oxymel one Ounce, Powder of Arum compound, Orrice Root, Gum Ammoniack: (Diſſolved and ſtrain'd in Cinnamon Water) of each one Dram; Elix. propriet. (made with Oyl of Sulphur) half a Dram, Flowers of Benjamin Grains 12.

Lohoch Pleuriticum, Lohoch for a Pleuriſie.

Take Syrup of Corn-Poppy, Linſeed-Oyl of each 2 Ounces, Oyl of Aniſeed 2 Drops,

Sugar

Sugar 2 Drams. Tis very good in a Pluriſy, an Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortneſs of Breath, and ſpitting Blood. It abates Pain and Expectorates.

Linim. de Bryonia, Liniment of Bryony.

Take juice of the root of white Bryony one Pound, Olive Oyl half a Pound, Salt 2 Drams, Quick Silver 2 Ounces; boyl it to the conſiſtency of a Liniment, and ſeparate the Oyl from the Mercury, with which anoint the part at going to ſleep, clapping a rag upon it after. Tis a great remedy for diſſolving Kings Evil Swellings.

Lotio Comphorata, a Camphire waſh for Freckles to procure a good Complexion.

Take Camph. ſliced 2 Drams, beat it in a Glaſs Mortar, by degrees pouring on juice of Lemons one Ounce, then add white Wine one Pint, ſtrain and tye up the remaining camphire in a bag, and hang it in the Glaſs.

Miſtura Hyſterica, a Mixture for Vapours.

Take Tincture of Aſa Fœtida extracted in Spirit of Wine, Tincture of Galbanum, Tincture of Caſtor, Spirit of Sal Armoniack or Harts-horn, of each one Dram; Oyl of Amber 30 drops. 'Tis a great Remedy in Vapours eſpecially in Lying-in Women. Doſe Grains 20 or 30 in a Spoonful of Black-Cherry Water.

Unguentum crinificum, Oyntment to make the Hair grow.

Take the ashes of burnt Bees, Mouse Dung, of each half an Ounce; Balsam of Peru 2 Drams, Honey enough to make it into an Unguent.

Ung. ad Fonticulos, Oyntment for Issues.

Take Oyntment of Basilicon 2 Drams and a half, Powder of Spanish-Flies half a-Dram. When Issues dry up and begin to skin, a little of this Powder will make them run afresh.

Unguentum pro Mammillis excoriatis, Oyntment for Raw Breasts.

Take Myrrh 3 drams, a yolk of an Egg, Hony and Oyl of Roses half an Ounce.

Unguentum Psoricum, Oyntment for the Itch.

Take Hogs-Lard 2 Ounces, Oyntment of Orange Flowers an Ounce and half, Flowers of Sulphur half an Ounce; Orrice Root, Ginger of each a dram; white Vitriol burnt a dram and half, Spirit of Wine, Juice of Lemons of each one ounce; Oyl of Rhodium 24 drops, Oyl of Cloves 6 drops.

Unguent. ad Scrophul. Suppurat. Oyntment for the Kings Evil Sores that are broke.

Take Oyl of Lawrel, white Lead Powdered, of each one ounce; Allum half an ounce, Salt 2 drams. Make an Oyntment.

Emp.

Emp. Antimon. The Antimonial Plaister.

Take Resin of the Pine, Gum Elemi, Ammoniacum cleansed in Vinegar, Virgin-wax, of each 3 Ounces; Regulus of Antimony finely Powder'd 4 Ounces, make a Plaister. 'Tis an incomparable remedy for hard swellings, Kings Evil swellings, to discuss knots, and venreal Nodes.

Empl. Epistpast. ℥xiij. 13. Ounces of a Blister Plaister.

Take Burgundy Pitch, 8 Ounces, Venice Turpentine and Spanish flyes of each ℥ijss. For Malignant Fevers, to plump the small Pox &c. and ease Pains in any part of the flesh.

Emp. Hydropicum, a Plaister for the Dropsie.

Take of the Plaister of Soap 2 ounces, Oyl of Aniseed, Petroleum, of each half a dram. Apply it to the Belly. It gently breaths off the Water gathered in the habit of the Body.

Emp. de viridi Æris, a Verdigrease Plaister.

Take Gum Ammoniac strain'd Verdigrease, Orpiment of each 2 drams; Spanish Flyes 2 Scruples. Make a Plaister for Corns.

Emplastrum Gravidarum, a Plaister to hinder Miscarriage.

Take Rupture Plaister one Ounce, Cerecloth of Red Sanders, the Countesses Oyntment, of each 3 Drams, Oyl of Mirtles 3 Drams and a half, Wax half an Ounce, melt them, and add Powder of Dragons Blood,

Blood, Maſtich, Bole Armoniack, Biſtort-Root, Galls, of each half a Dram; Amber, Red Coral, Nutmeg, of each a Scruple; then add as much Cyprus Turpentine, as will make it into a Maſs; Let it be applyed to the Loynes till ſhe be brought to bed.

Pilulæ Odontalgicæ.

Take Aſſa fœtida Grains 8, Camphire, Dragons Blood, of each one Grain; Oyl of Pepper 2 drops; put into a hollow Tooth it eaſes the greateſt Pains.

Pilulæ Catholicæ, a general Purge.

Take Pill Cochiæ Maj. one dram, Extractum Rudii 2 Scruples, Reſin of Jalap one Scruple, Oyl of Aniſeed 2 drops, Balſam of Peru, enough to make them into Pills 20 for 4 doſes to be taken in a Morning, ſleeping an hour after.

Pil. Colicæ, Pills for the Colick.

Take Pill. è duobus half a dram, Calomel, half a Scruple, Oyl of Amber 2 drops, Lond. Laudanum Grains 2, Diacodium enough to make them into 5 Pills. In an Hyſterick Colick, all Purging is naught; but in a Bilious Colick, and pain in the Stomach and Guts, and when the Body is ſo bound that it will not admit a Glyſter, this Purge is proper.

Pilulæ Febrifugæ, Febrifuge Pills.

Take Chamomil Flowers, 2 Drams and an half, Diaphoretick Antimony, one

Dram

Dram, Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram, Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as will make them into Pills for 12 Doses.

Pilulæ Balsamicæ, *or* Balsamick Pills.

Take Prepared Millipedes, 3 Drams, Gum Ammoniack, one Dram and half, Benjamin Flowers, one Dram. Powder of Saffron, Balsam of Beru, of each, Grains 15, Balsam of Sulphur q. s.

Pilulæ Japonicæ, Japonick Pills.

Take Japan Earth powdered, Drams 2, Oyl of Cinnamon 4 Drops, Syrup of Roses enough to make it into a mass. They stop Vomitting, and Loosness, and internal Bleedings; Laudanum may be added as occasion serves.

Pulv. Chalybeatus, a Chalybeate Powder.

Take rust of Steel 8 Scruples, Salt of Steel, Saffron, Ginger, of each one Scruple; Niter 5 Scruples, Mace 4 Scruples, White Sugar 10 Scruples; make a Powder for 20 Doses. 'Tis good in a Cachexy, Green-Sickness, all Obstructions, Jaundice, Dropsie, and all other Diseases that proceed from depauperated Blood, for Steel Medicines by agitating the Blood cleanse it, and bring it to its true floridness, and by attenuating the unconcocted Pituita removes Obstructions, and restores a free Circulation of the Blood, but though it has this effect in youthfull bodies, yet it is found also proper in those that are aged.

Pulvis

Pulvis Pæoniæ Compositus, Compound Powder of Peony.

Take Mans Skull, male Peony, of each Grains 5; native Cinnabar half a Scruple, Oyl of Nutmegs 1 drop. 'Tis of wonderful use in Convulsion Fits of Children, and in greater quantities to those of grown up People.

Tinctura Exfolians.

Take Powder of Spanish Flies half an Ounce, Euphorbium one Ounce, Root of Florentine Orice, round Birth-wort, of each 2 Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine one Pint, digest it six days, and strain it off. 'Tis usefull too in Palsies.

Powder for Women in Labour.

Take a Dram of Myrrh reduced to Powder in a draught of Rhenish Wine.

Russel's Powder.

Take choice Hungarian Antimony grosly powdered sixteen ounces, Sal Nitre, Tartar, of each 14 ounces; mix them and put them into a large Crucible by Spoonfulls; after the Detonation is over, melt the Mass with a vehement heat, and pour it from aloft into a Bason of Water; the Powder of Antimony, call'd the Species vitæ, will settle to the bottom in reddish colour, but the Sulphur of Antimony of yellowish colour will swim on the top of the Water: The Greater Species and gentler is given from half a dram to a dram; the smaller

ler from 6 Grains to 12. 'Tis esteemed by some an Universal Remedy; some it vomits only, others it Purges only, in some it does both, in others neither, but carryes off the Distemper *by perspiration; the greater Species may be given till it will work no more; 'tis used chiefly in the Kings-Evil, Scurvey, Dropsy, Cholick, Jaundice, and is accounted of great use in all Convulsive Distempers.*

The Prince's Powder.

Take Red Præcipitate one ounce, grind it with a little fair Water upon a Porphyry to a subtil Powder, then add to it of Oyl *of Tartar per deliquium 2 drams, or 3, which grind together and digest them for 24 hours stiring the Mass now and then; upon this pour Spirit of Wine tartarized, till it overtop it an Inch, then deflagrate it, which repeat 20 times. It may be given from grains 5 to 10, 12, 15, or 20. 'Tis a famous Medicine in Cure of the French Pox, the Scurvy,* Dropsie, *Stone, and most Chronick* Diseases.

A Styptick Powder.

Take Hungarian Vitriol 16 ounces, Camphir (reduced to Powder, with a few drops of Oyl *of Vitriol) 4 ounces, mix and calcine them in a Crucible with a red hot heat. This Powder is admirable in stoping Hæmorrhoids, whether applyed dry, or made into a kind of Cataplasm with Aqua styptica.*

tica, and so spread upon, and binding the Wound up well after.

Errhinum Chymicum, A Chymical Snuff.

Take Turbith Mineral half a Scruple, Liquorice half a dram, Nutmeg one Scruple, Oyl of Rosemary drops 2, make a Powder. A small quantity of it brings away a great quantity of Snot and Phlegm, and is therefore good in all Heavinesse and Drousinesse of the Head, the Palsy and such like Distempers. If it corrodes the Nostrils, snuff up a little warm Milk or Oyl.

Aqua Limacum Pectoralis, Pectoral Snail Water.

Take bruised Snails Pounds 3, the crum of white Bread 12 ounces, Nutmeg 6 drams, ground Ivy handfuls 6, Whey Quarts 3; distill them off. It attenuates, moistens and nourishes. Is good in Pthisical Consumptions.

Collyrium album a White Eye Water.

Take Camphire 12 Grains, Rhasis's white troches Drams 2, White Rose Water and Eyebright water of each 4 Ounces after infusion, strain it. Its detergency may be encreased upon occasion by adding white Vitriol Grains 4, or Crocus metallorum 2 Drams, its cooling quality by adding Saccharum saturni Grains eight, it Cools all Inflammations deterges all fluxions of sharp humours upon the Eyes.

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